The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4844. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Annual Budget Presented to Parliament.

AN UNEXPECTEDLY FAVORABLE EXHIBIT.

Surplus Revenue for the Past Year, £2,500,000.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ENGLAND.

The Annual Budget—Favorable Exhibit of the National Finances.

LONDON, Thursday, April 4—Evening.

The annual Budget was presented to Parliament to-day. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the last year, and the balance remaining in the Exchequer, is officially stated at two and a half million pounds.

The estimated income for the present year will exceed sixty-nine million pounds, and the estimated expenditures are sixty-eight million pounds.

It is proposed by the Government to retain the present tax on malt, and to impose a low duty on the receipts from marine assurances, and also on termiable annuities.

ITALY.

Another Ministerial Crisis.

FLORENCE, Thursday, April 4.

The Italian Ministry have tendered their resignations to the King, and a new Ministry will be formed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, April 4—Noon.

Consols for money, 91.

Erie Railway shares.....38¾
Illinois Central Railway shares.....78¾
United States Five-Twenties.....75
United States Bonds at Frankfort.....77¾
United States Bonds at Paris.....84¾

LONDON, Thursday, April 4—Evening.

Consols closed at 91 for money.

American securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties.....75¾
Illinois Central shares.....78¾
Erie Railway shares.....38

Dispatches from Frankfort and Paris report United States bonds unchanged.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 4—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market is very dull, and prices tend downward. The sales to-day are not likely to exceed 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands have declined to 12¾d., and Middling Orleans to 13¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Corn, however, is somewhat firmer, and has slightly advanced. Wheat, 13s. 3d. for No. 1 Red, and 13s. 6d. for California White. Flour, 28s. 9d. for Western Canal. Corn, 40s. 6d.@40s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Barley, 4s. 7d. for American. Oats, 3s. 4d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally unchanged. Lard, however, has advanced 3d. since last report. Pork, 77s. 6d. ₱ lb. Beef, 127s. 6d. ₱ lb. Bacon, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland cut. Cheese, 60s. ₱ cwt. for American. Lard, 49s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—The market is dull and articles are generally unchanged in price. Petroleum 11d. for Spirits, and 1s. 6d. for Refined. Resin, 3s. 6d. for Common, and 16s. for Fine. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Iron, 62s. for Scotch pigs. Ashes, 32s. 6d. for pots. Seeds, Clover, 56s.; Linseed, 60s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Oils, Linseed, £30; Whale, £42.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 4—2 P. M.

Since the noon report the Cotton market has been very dull, and prices have declined ¼d.; Middling Uplands are now quoted at 12¾d. The market for other articles is firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 4—Evening.

COTTON.—The Cotton Market closed dull and heavy, at a decline. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands.....12¾d.
Middling Orleans.....13d.

Sales of the day amounted to 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—No. 1 Red, 13s. 3d.; California White, 13s. 6d. ₱ cental. Flour—28s. 9d. for Western Canal. Corn—Mixed Western, 41s. ₱ quarter.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 127s. 6d. Lard, 49s. Bacon, 38s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—The Produce Market is dull. Petroleum—Spirits 11d.; Standard White, 1s. 6d. ₱ gallon. Resin—common, 8s. 6d.; fine, 16s. ₱ cwt. Oils—Linseed, £30 ₱ ton; Whale, £41 ₱ 252 gallons. Clo-verseed, 54s.; Linseed, 56s. Ashes—pots, 32s. ₱ cwt. Pig Iron, 52s. ₱ ton. Tallow, 44s. 6d ₱ cwt. Linseed Cakes, £10 ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 6d.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Thursday, April 4—Noon.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamer *Ville de Paris*, Capt. SURMONT, which left New-York on the 23d of March, arrived at this port, en route to Havre, late last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, April 4—2 P. M.

The steamship *City of Cork*, Capt. BRIDGEMAN, from New-York March 20, and the *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, from New-York March 23, have arrived here, on the way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, April 4.

Bark *Toscano*, Capt. DELANO, from Liverpool for Charleston, S. C., which was previously reported to have been abandoned at sea, was towed into this harbor to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 4.

The *Warren* (*Warrior N*) from Deal for Philadelphia, has arrived at Swansea, in a leaking condition.

MEXICO.

Siege of Vera Cruz—Raising of the Mexican Imperial Flag—Release of the Alleged Prisoners—Forced Contributions.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, March 29, 1867.

By the steamer *Alabama* we have received advices from Vera Cruz to the 23d inst., at which date the city was closely besieged by the Liberals, who barred all egress and ingress. They had been unable to make any assault, as they are entirely destitute of any heavy siege pieces, but were awaiting the arrival of six heavy pieces of artillery to bombard the city. The Liberals number nearly 4,000 men, whilst the city is defended by about 1,600 men and fifty-six pieces of artillery of all calibres and conditions. After the embarkation of Marshal BAZAINE on the 11th inst., the Mexican Imperial flag was hoisted over the palace of the Prefecture, and saluted with twenty-one guns. The city has been declared in a state of siege, and placed under martial law, all civil functionaries being suspended from their offices. The order announcing this has some very salient paragraphs, and from the well-known character of the Military Governor-General Lois Tapia, will doubtless be carried out to the letter. Among the many provisions contained in this order, it is provided that no person shall enter or leave Vera Cruz except by the gate of La Merced or by water, provided they have the necessary permit of the authorities. Only such persons as have commercial or other important business in the city, not connected with political affairs, can enter after having been recognized. Hotels or boarding-houses cannot admit any boarder, without permission of the authorities, and must present a daily list of the persons residing in their houses. All boats and small craft must anchor alongside of the wharf, or in such a place as may be assigned them by the Captain of the Port. At the sound of alarm all citizens, with the exception of those that have joined the City Guards, will retire to their houses, close their doors, and not approach the balconies, windows or roofs of their houses under pain of severe military punishment. All stores and public places will close at 8 P. M., and no place shall contain more than four persons, nor shall more than four persons assemble in the streets or public squares. Any assembly which consists of more than four persons will be considered a conspiracy and punished as such; those that may speak against the Government, or try to influence the troops of the garrison; those that directly or indirectly communicate with the enemy, or afford any information, and those that may attack public or private property, carry arms or cause an alarm by discharging fire-arms or by any other alarm, will be tried by a Court-martial has already been organized, which consists of a General as President and six field officers.

Gens. SANTIAGO CHEVAS and ANTONIO TABOADA arrived on the 19th at Vera Cruz. CHEVAS has been named Chief of Artillery, and TABOADA of cavalry. An order has been issued by the Emperor No. 2 of Mexico, Don SALAZAR ILLARREGUI the 1, of Encinas and Merida, imposing a duty of four dollars on each barrel of, flour brought to His Majesty's Dominions, whether from any foreign country or any part of the Mexican Republic or Mexican Empire. He is also selling Custom-house permits for the importation of sugar and rum at the rate of $125 for each 5,000 lbs of sugar.

On the 13th inst. the doors of the Vera Cruz prison were thrown open to those unfortunate prisoners confined there by the French during the past five years, on suspicion of having attempted to poison the French troops when they first landed in Mexico. It seems that they could not have been very guilty, else they would not have been released immediately on the departure of the French by the Imperial authorities. Gen. GALVEZ, with his command, has arrived at Orizaba.

The Republican Commander-in-Chief at Orizaba, Gen. MATA, has imposed a contribution of $300,000 on the citizens of Orizaba and Cordova, offering the Vera Cruz Custom-house as a security. He has also imposed a tax of one per cent. on all property and four per cent. on all incomes. The National Guards in those cities have already been organized.

Gen. GALVEZ has left the neighborhood of Orizaba and is now holding Puebla. PORFIRIO DIAZ not coming up with a sufficient force, abandoned the intended siege, and has gone forward to Mexico.

The mails by the last English steamer have been stopped and their contents overhauled by the Liberals.

The number of French that have left Mexico since New-Year's is 30,688 officers and men, in 34 transports.

QUASIMODO.

Gen. Miramon's Proclamation to His Troops.

The following is the proclamation which Gen. MIGUEL MIRAMON, on the 22d of February, issued at Queretaro to his army:

SOLDIERS: The struggle which is bleeding our country is sustained by a savage enemy, from which the population are fleeing from its acts of violence, rapine and ferocious instincts. The enemy has sold the national territory to the Yankees, and barter the honor of families, as well as the independence of Mexico. Its chiefs, such as CORONA, violate the capitulations made under the guarantees of honor, of conscience and of public opinion. The troops of Gen. CHACON were lately the victims at Colima of such treacherous nature that it cannot be qualified.

JUAREZ and his surrounders shot hundreds of your comrades, and murdered at Sepetates one of your Generals, who, from the fact of his wounds, would have been respected even by cannibal tribes.

The barbarity of those men without heart who called themselves partisans of liberty—barbarity which wounded my dearest and most natural affections, has caused the struggle that we sustain for the honor of society to degenerate into a war without quarter, from which will result public misfortunes. May it be welcome, as the enemy has so decided.

Soldiers, the ignominies has been thrown at us for a duel to the death. Let us do our coward enemy the honor to pick it up, but listen to the voice of the unfortunate Gen. OSCOLA, who, in 1856, said, "Woe to the vanquished."

Live the Emperor.
Live the Mexican army.

MIGUEL MIRAMON.

QUERETARO, Feb. 22, 1867.

THE WEST INDIES.

The French Squadron—Affairs in Cuba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, March 29, 1867.

The French squadron left here on Wednesday afternoon, leaving only the French ships on the West India station, under command of the Centre Admiral DIDELOT, in port. The frigate *Thesis*, the flag-ship of the West India squadron, will leave for Hayti in a few days, and some of the other ships may accompany her. The United States gunboat *Wincoski* is now cruising off the coast of Cuba, and it is very probable that she also will go to Hayti, to protect the persons and interests of Americans in that island. The departure of the iron-clads presented a beautiful sight, and our wharves were lined with spectators. The *Magenta* is an imposing naval structure.

The presence of so many French officers gave our city more the appearance of a fortified French city, with a large garrison, than that of a peaceable Spanish town. Lottery tickets sold at $17 50 before the drawing, as the Frenchmen had purchased a great many, causing for once a scarcity, and it was quite a treat to be enabled to take an ice quietly in the *Dominica* without being molested by the importunities of several score of ticket venders.

The region near Guanabas was on Saturday last visited by a severe hail-storm, accompanied by whirlwinds, causing great damage to the cane and other crops, laying entire fields waste and destroying everything in its course. One of the towers on the sugar house of the Dolores plantation was blown down, and destroyed about twenty boxes of sugar. The engineer and workmen escaped miraculously. The falling hail was of unusual size, some of the pieces measuring from three to seven inches in diameter. On the San Vicente plantation about 15 hhds. of sugar were lost, and the buildings only resisted the force of the wind by their great strength. In the afternoon large numbers of birds were found in the fields, killed by the falling hail. The hail stones remained on the ground for several hours. The atmosphere was cold and chilly during the prevalence of the storm, but the barometer had not indicated any change in the weather previously.

A sham battle was fought yesterday at the foot of the Castillo del Principe, the troops behaving well and showing a marked improvement in their drilling since the introduction of the new school of tactics. The Captain-General was present and expressed himself highly satisfied with the manœuvres.

LORENZO QUINTANA, who killed his brother FRANCISCO about a year ago, was discharged by the Court of Appeals, the accused proving that he acted in self-defence.

The bazaar lately held in Albisus Circus for the benefit of poor children, has netted over $57,000.

Planters are not exempt from the effects of the depression of the money market. The widowed Countess Bourne failed this week, after holding out to the last, and until her carriages, plate, jewelry and furniture were seized. The lady has always been considered very wealthy, owing town property and several plantations. Her son is also wealthy, being estimated at over $2,000,000. The failure of two other princely planters is expected to take place during the coming week.

The plan for the laying out of a new cemetery has been approved by the Government, and we may now expect to see a respectable burying-ground where to inter our dead, instead of being shocked on entering the present cemetery, which is a disgrace and shame for any respectable, much less a so-called civilized and Christian community.

HON. JOSE ESTERA, Ex-Minister of MAXIMILIAN arrived yesterday by the steamer *Alabama* from Vera Cruz. Mexican Ministers and Generals are at a discount here, on account of an overstock in the market.

A large New-York house drew bills to the amount of $50,000 in specie on a Havana house recently, which the latter refused to accept. The bills would have gone back protested, and might have caused the ruin of the New-York house, if another Havana merchant had not stepped forward and accepted the bills. The New-York house is considered to be perfectly solvent and respectable, having traded with this island for a number of years.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived yesterday from New-York with a large freight and about twenty-five passengers.

MARKETS—The sugar market is unsettled; good No. 12 selling to-day at 8¾ and 7 reals, with a limited demand. Molasses scarce and no transactions.

Exchange variable. Sterlings, 60 days' sight, 8 to 10 per cent. premium. France 2 to 4 per cent. discount. Currency bills 26 to 30 per cent. discount.

ST. DOMINGO.

The island remains tranquil, and public order had not been disturbed. Congress organized on the 2d under the Presidency of Don JUAN B. LAVIA. President CABRAL presented quite a lengthy message.

On the night of the 2d the man-of-war *Capotillo*, having a commission on board, left for Hayti, to arrange the terms of a commercial treaty between the two Republics, but arrived too late to find GEFFRARD.

RUMORS FROM HAYTI.

From Hayti we learn that GEFFRARD had been victorious, slaughtering the insurgents in the streets of Port-au-Prince. But, as this is only a statement of several passengers that arrived by the Spanish mail steamer, it is more than probable that the first statement, announcing his defeat and subsequent flight is the correct one, unless he should have returned, which is very doubtful.

QUASIMODO.

MISSISSIPPI IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Movement to Test the Constitutionality of the Military Government Bill—Petition of Gov. Sharkey and Robert J. Walker.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4.

The following is a copy of the petition of Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, and ROBERT J. WALKER, to be presented to-morrow to the Supreme Court:

To the Supreme Court of the United States:

The bill of complaint of the State of Mississippi, in behalf of herself and such other States as may be interested in the premises, who shall, by consent of the Court, properly make themselves parties hereto, against ANDREW JOHNSON, a citizen of the State of Tennessee, and President of the United States, and also against Gen. E. O. C. ORD, a citizen of the State of Maryland, who has been appointed by the said ANDREW JOHNSON, as hereinafter stated. Humbly complaining, the said State of Mississippi would respectfully show to this honorable Court that her territory was composed of a portion of the territory or domain acquired within the former limits of the State of Georgia, and by an irrevocable compact between that State and the United States, ceded to the United States on the 24th of April, 1802; that said compact was made on certain conditions, which were unalterable; among which was the provision that said territory should become and forever remain a State of the American Union, on the same footing as the original States in all respects whatsoever; another of these provisions extended to said Territory, and to said new State when admitted, all the terms of the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, except as to slavery; that said ordinance was based upon and ratified as a compact with the State of Virginia, by which certain States were to be admitted and forever remain States of the American Union, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever. By said compact of 1802 all these terms and conditions, as well of the compact of 1802, as of said ordinance of 1787, which were unalterable, were declared to be binding and a part of the compact of 1802, contained the provisions that "the inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of a writ of *habeas corpus* and of a trial by jury;" no man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by his peers and the law of the land." The said Territory and States which may be formed therein shall forever remain a part of this confederacy. And this was the compact between the United States and Mississippi. Has it been kept? By act of Congress of 1st of March, 1817, passed in pursuance of said compact of 1802 and the ordinance of 1787, authority was given to the people of the western part of Mississippi Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union upon the same footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever. By this act the Constitution of the proposed State was required to conform to said compact of 1802 and said ordinance of 1787, except as aforesaid; and the said provisions were declared to be "irrevocable" without the consent of the United States. In pursuance of these acts, ordinances and compacts, the people of said territory of Mississippi, on the 15th of August, 1817, adopted a State Constitution, with an ordinance thereto attached and made a part thereof, and declared to be "irrevocable without the consent of the United States." On the 10th of December, 1817, Congress, by a joint resolution, admitted said State into the Union, upon the terms and conditions before stated, and especially reaffirming the ordinance of 1787 in its application to said State. That ordinance, as we have before seen, provided for the admission of States which were forever to remain States of the American Union, and made "fundamental" and "unalterable." It was thus besides the general provision of the Federal Constitution, that Mississippi became a State of the Union, under compacts with Georgia, Virginia and said State of Mississippi, and all of which were "irrevocable" and "unalterable," either by said State or by the United States. It respectfully submitted that, independent of these special compacts by the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the State of Mississippi could by no act of hers withdraw from the Union, nor could she be excluded therefrom by Congress; and that all opposing acts of said State or of Congress, being contrary to the Federal Constitution, which is "the supreme law of the land," are null and void, and in a proper case we believe will be so declared by this Court.

In this case, however, besides the Constitutional rights of a State, here are compacts, "fundamental," "irrevocable" and "unalterable," securing to the State of Mississippi her rights as a State of this Union. Such compacts and the rights acquired under them, we believe this Court will regard it as its duty to maintain and protect in the same manner, at least, as it would enforce between individuals, by injunction or otherwise the specific performance of contracts. The said State of Mississippi avers and charges that, having been admitted as a State of the Union in 1817, she has ever since continued to be, and is now, entitled to all the rights of a State. Constitution, republican in form, and a State Government in complete and successful operation under the Constitution, with all its departments filled and administered by proper functionaries in as proper and full a manner as any State in the Union, and hence she is entitled by the Constitution of the United States, and by the covenants and compacts aforesaid, to be regarded as a State of the Union in all respects. She acknowledges and claims that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and when her constitutional rights, or the covenants with Georgia and Virginia are invaded under the ordinance of 1787, she has a right to appeal to this honorable tribunal, established as it is by the Constitution to decide in the last resort in all cases in which a State is a party, and to give appropriate and adequate relief, especially when, as in this case, there is otherwise no remedy to prevent her utter annihilation; and if there be no remedy here, then her condition is without redress and her most sacred rights may be invaded and her very existence destroyed.

The said State further shows and charges that, having become a member of the Union, as aforesaid, in 1817, she surrendered certain rights to the United States in consideration of perpetual protection under the Constitution, with all her rights and privileges as a State perfectly guaranteed, and that forever after it was impossible for her people or for the State in its corporative capacity to dissolve that connection with the other States, and any attempt to do so, by secession or otherwise, was a nullity, which she has admitted, by engrafting in an amended Constitution a solemn declaration that the pretended ordinance of secession adopted by a portion of her people was absolutely null and void; and she now most solemnly asserts that her connection with the Federal Government was not in any wise thereby destroyed or impaired. And she moreover avers and charges that the Congress of the United States cannot constitutionally expel her from the Union, and that any attempt which practically does so is a nullity; and she also charges and avers that there is no provision in the Constitution of the United States which subjects her as a State to any pains, penalties or forfeitures as a consequence of such void attempt of a portion of her people to withdraw her from the Union—all powers to punish a State, by expulsion or otherwise, for any cause, having been expressly refused in the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. She avers that her citizens lost none of their political rights, nor incurred any penalities, except what might be inflicted on them as individuals by due process of law, after trial by jury, in Courts having jurisdiction of their offences, and that disabilities attempted to be imposed upon her or upon her citizens, otherwise than as aforesaid, by any body of persons, are void, and violations of the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the compact with Georgia of 1802, and with Virginia of 1787. The said State admits that by the unlawful acts of part of her citizens, and the neglect of the Federal authorities to protect the loyal, her Government became temporarily disorganized in reference to its relations with the Federal Government, but she claims that this evil has been corrected in the proper manner by the people of the State.

In concurrence with the view of the President of the United States, and the apparent sanction of the public sentiment of the whole country, people of the State assembled in Convention and established for themselves a Government, republican in form, and so in practice, and she has been recognised as a State by various acts of Congress, by the official proclamation of the President, and, as she believes, by this Court. Even if any of these acts were irregular, which is not admitted, still, when the people of Mississippi did so assemble, it was an assemblage of the highest power of the State, and above the control of the President or Congress, so far as their State Constitution was concerned, and neither could impart power to the people or do more than aid them, since it is a fundamental principle "that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." The people assembled voluntarily, and not by compulsion of the President. A copy of the original and amended Constitution is herewith presented. The said State further avers that she has exhibited her good faith and adhesion to the Constitution of the United States by electing Senators and Representatives to Congress, as of right and duty she was bound to; but her Senators and Representatives have been and are wrongfully excluded from their right to participate in the Legislative Department of the Government, and her people have been compelled to pay the taxes and bear the burdens of the Government without representation. And the complainants charge that under the existing state of things Senators and Representatives and after the exclusion of the Senators and Representatives of nine other States, all or most of whom applied for admission, but were rejected, the representatives of twenty-six States have assembled at the seat of the Federal Government, and, legislating as the Congress of the United States, have passed an act, which is now the special subject of complaint, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," which is hereto annexed as exhibit A, and an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" hereto annexed as exhibit B, and both prayed to be taken as a part of this bill. The title of these bills admits that they are "rebel States," and yet power is assumed to establish governments over them, and this assumption is founded on the pretext set out in the preamble, that no legal State Governments exist in the said State of Mississippi and other Southern States adequate to the protection of life or property, which is believed to be wholly erroneous, since the people of Mississippi, the only source from which State governments can emanate, have, as before stated, formed for themselves a government fully adequate to the protection of life, liberty and property. This act, and the act supplementary thereto, utterly annihilate the State and its government by assuming for Congress the power of control, modify and even abolish its Government in short, to exert sovereign power over it; and the utter destruction of the State must be the consequence of their execution. They also violate a well-known salutary principle in governments, the observance of which can alone preserve them, by making the civil power subordinate to the military power, and thus establish a military rule over the States enumerated in the act, and thus a precedent by which the Government of the United States may be converted into a military despotism, in which every man may be deprived of his goods, lands, liberty and life by the breath of a military commander or the sentence of the military commission or tribunal, without the benefit of trial by jury, and without the observance of any of those requirements and guarantees by which the Constitution and laws are plainly printed and guard the rights of the citizen. And the more effectually to accomplish this purpose said acts divide the ten Southern States into five military districts, and make it the duty of the President to assign an officer to the command of each, and to place a sufficient force under him, whose will is to be the law, and his soldiers the power that executes it. It is declared to be his duty to protect all persons in their right of person and property, to suppress insurrections, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the peace and criminals; and he may organize Military Commissions and tribunals to try offenders when he may think proper. But by what rule or law is he to judge of the rights of person or property? By what rule or law is he to arrest, try and punish criminals? By what rule or law is he to judge whether they have committed crimes? The answer to these questions is plain. By his own will; for though he may adopt the State authorities as his instruments if he will, yet he may reject them if he will. A scope of power so broad, so comprehensive, was never before vested in a military commander in any government which guards the rights of its citizens or subjects by law. It embraces necessarily all those subjects over which the States reserved the power to legislate for themselves, as essential to their existence as States, including the domestic relations, all the rights of property, real and personal, the rights of personal security and personal liberty, and assumes the right to control the whole of the domestic concerns of the State. The result is that the Government of the United States now existing in the Southern States is not provisional governments, subject to the paramount authority of Congress, which may at any time abolish, modify, control or supersede them. These acts were vetoed by the President, but were passed over the vetoes by two-thirds of both Houses as now organized, ten States being excluded from representation in both Houses.

Now, the complaint expressly charges that, from information and belief, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President, in violation of the Constitution and in violation of the sacred rights of the States, has refused, notwithstanding his vetoes, and as a mere ministerial duty, to the execution of said acts, as though they were the law of the land, which the vetoes prove he would not do if he had any discretion or choice in doing so he performed anything more than a mere ministerial duty. With the view to the execution of said acts, the said ANDREW JOHNSON has assigned military commanders to the several districts to carry them into complete and full execution, and for this purpose has assigned Gen. E. O. C. ORD, a citizen of the State of Maryland, to the command of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, whom complainant prays may be made a defendant to this bill, and served with all proper process, &c. And complainant further avers that the said Gen. E. O. C. ORD will specially enter on the discharge of said duties unless restrained by this honorable Court. Now, complainant avers and charges that the execution of said acts, by enforcing them in the manner therein provided, will cause and produce immediate and irreparable mischief in the States to which it applies, as must be manifest to the Court, in this—that they are repugnant to the Federal Constitution, and violate the spirit, the purpose and the objects of the compacts between Georgia, Virginia and the United States; it will deprive the States of every attribute of sovereignty, and practically annihilate them as States, by converting them into subordinate dependencies; it will derange the whole system of internal or domestic affairs; it will annul their legislation, and subvert their whole judicial system. Inasmuch as it will render the State Government illegal, it may annul all contracts and titles to property made with reference to existing laws. It will deprive the people of their most sacred rights, their exemption from arrests except on warrant founded on affidavit, their right of the intervention of a Grand Jury, and their right of trial by jury, and establish arbitrary and despotic military powers on the ruins of their constitutional rights. It will produce a train of irreparable mischiefs that may not be corrected for years, as the Court will readily perceive, and they can only be prevented by a very speedy application of the restraining powers of this Court. But, above all, these acts, if maintained, establish a precedent by which Congress, composed of a majority of States, may at pleasure explode any State, or any number of States, from the American Union.

And complainants would further show that many legal questions must arise under these bills if the governments contemplated by them be carried out, which sooner or later must come before this Court for final adjudication; and it is believed these bills will ultimately be declared unconstitutional in their whole length and breadth. As a consequence, all acts that may have been done under them must be declared void, even to the Constitution which may be formed under them. The mischiefs that must result from such a state of things are incalculable. Suits without number, not only in regard to rights of property but for punishments for acts done without authority, a total disorganization of the present Government, inasmuch as no officers can be held to fill the State offices, a state of anarchy must intervene until government can be again reorganized by the people. Therefore, public policy, the good order of society, the safety of a people, call loudly for speedy redress.

And complainant also charges that the bill is filed as a bill of peace, and to prevent endless suits and controversies, inasmuch as the execution of the acts must produce such a variety of legislation as to disturb the good order of society, by giving aggrieved parties to restrain the action of officers and others who may commit trespasses and actions against the innocent. To prevent such evils is one of the common grounds of equity jurisdiction.

And the complainant avers that this appeal is made to this honorable Court in good faith, and not from factious motives, or from any spirit of insubordination to law, but under a firm belief that these acts are in violation of the Constitution and the compacts aforesaid, and impose no obligation on her people to observe them unless decided to be valid by this honorable Court; and, therefore, claims, as she has a right to do, the deliberate determination of this Court, as the tribunal organized under the Constitution to preserve it inviolate, and to keep all the departments of the Government within their appropriate spheres, by trying them acts by the test of the Constitutions; and she claims the exercise of this undoubted right in advance, for the purpose of preventing irreparable mischiefs so gigantic and intolerable as those which are threatened. If she should be mistaken in this, and the acts should be decided to be constitutional, she will most cheerfully yield implicit obedience to all their behests, whatever the consequences may be. All she desires is to guard her rights and the rights of her citizens, and this boon she hopes may be accorded her before it is too late, and without being subjected to the imputation of improper motives. If either the State or the people have constitutional rights it is a paramount duty to preserve them by all legitimate means. This Court the State believes to be the great tribunal for the peaceful settlement of all constitutional questions, and especially in all cases in which a State is a party, and expressly provided by the fundamental law. In consideration of the premises, and inasmuch as complainant manifestly has no remedy whatever at law, as must be apparent to the Court, and can have no redress as a State only through this Court, as provided by the Constitution, complainant appeals to the preventive power of this honorable Court, exercising the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity, and humbly prays that the said ANDREW JOHNSON, and his officers and agents appointed for that purpose, and especially Gen. E. O. C. ORD, above named, be perpetually enjoined and restrained from executing or in any manner carrying out said acts, and that process of injunction and subpœna issue, directed to the parties aforesaid, and all other requisite process necessary may be issued for such other and further relief as may be deemed proper by this Court, and that defendants be required to answer this bill of complaint.

And as in duty bound complainant will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

W. L. SHARKEY,
R. J. WALKER,
Counsel for complainant.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CHARLESTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, April 1, 1867.

The new enterprise of a street railway, on the successful inauguration of which the people of Charleston were just congratulating themselves, threatens to become a fruitful source of trouble and disorder in this community. The attacks upon the street cars, which signalized the close of the Radical negro meeting a week ago, but which were attributed to the unusual excitement of those who attended the gathering, were renewed this evening under different circumstances. The facts are as follows:

About 5 o'clock two negroes forced their way inside one of the cars, and disregarded the expostulations and efforts of the conductor to induce them to get off or to ride upon the platform. The conductor made no attempt to forcibly eject them, but waited until the car was passing the lower station-house, when he summoned the Police to enforce the rules of the Company, by expelling the intruders. The negroes who, as is now believed, had entered the car with a determination to force an issue, and bring the matter directly within the cognizance of the new Military Government, offered a stout resistance to the officers, but were finally overpowered and carried into the station-house. Instantly a crowd of a hundred or more negroes collected around the building and commenced hurling stones at the policemen then on duty, and indulged in other riotous demonstrations.

In accordance with a standing regulation of the police force to apprise the military immediately of any such collision a messenger was dispatched to the post-headquarters at the citadel, and a squad of regular infantry came down at a double-quick to the scene of the disturbance. Previous to their arrival, however, the trouble had been pretty effectually quelled by the police, and three of the negroes most conspicuous in the riot arrested and locked up. Upon the appearance of the military the somewhat excited crowd slowly dispersed. The prisoners were handed over to the custody of the soldiers, and were marched rapidly off to headquarters. Subsequently a large body of negroes, men and women, gathered at the heels of the squad and threatened them vociferously; but a couple of soldiers were detached and succeeded by a menacing use of their muskets in keeping the black rabble in check. This was the end of the affair, which has caused, however, much excitement among the negro population. A hearing will be given to all the parties before the Provost-Marshal to-morrow morning.

The Street Railway Company is about to provide several cars on each of its lines for the especial accommodation of the blacks, as is the custom in New-Orleans; but it is understood that several Northern negroes here are urging the colored people not to accept this arrangement. If the negroes here, the large majority of whom are squalid and filthy, obtain the right to ride inside the cars, it is feared that the whites, especially ladies, will shun the line, and the enterprise, which has been found a great public convenience, will practically be broken up.

O.

PACIFIC COAST.

Exports to China—Compromise in the Wine Suits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 4.

The steamship *Colorado* sailed to-day for Yokohama and Hong Kong, carrying a full freight, 20 cabin and 250 steerage passengers, and $150,000 in treasure for China.

The brig *Jeannie* sailed for Hong Kong an hour before the *Colorado*, intending to race with her. The *Jeannie* carries a cargo of flour and wheat and $200,000 in treasure.

A compromise was effected to-day between the Government and the claimants in the large number of wine suits resulting from the seizures during the Collectorship of Col. JAMES. It is understood that the Government received 60 per cent. of the value of the seizures. There are still a number of suits to be tried. It is expected that the compromise to-day will lead to an amicable adjustment of the remaining cases.

Flour and wheat are firm at unchanged prices.

Legal-tenders 75.

The San Francisco Press on Russian America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 4.

It is the general opinion here that the Russian treaty should be ratified, especially on account of the extensive fishing interest concerned; and it is thought that the new possessions from this source alone will be worth millions in the future.

The press of the city and State are unanimously in favor of the proposed acquisition. The *Bulletin* says an extensive Pacific coast line is indispensable to place our commercial advantages on an equality with those of the eastern States, while the political value of the transfer is enhanced by the monarchical scheme of British confederation.

The *Alta California* says the political significance of the change of ownership of the territory to either of the Governments interested cannot bear comparison with its commercial importance.

The *Times* says the acquisition of this territory is of the first importance to the American people, viewed politically or commercially.

The *Times* says it is reported that a new line of steamers between this port and New-York, *via* Panama, will shortly be established. The preliminaries have already been arranged and the steamers are in readiness. Whether the recent consolidation of the coasting lines have anything to do with this project, is not positively known.

A seizure was recently made of Chinese merchandise, valued at half a million dollars, for violation of the revenue laws.

Fires in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, April 4.

The soap factory of AYRES & CO. and the warehouse of MARSHALL & DOYLE, in the northern suburbs, were burned last night together with all their contents. Loss about $80,000. Insurance $6,000.

The residence of JOHN K. HENDERSON, formerly Sheriff of Davidson County, six miles out on the Murfreesboro pike, was burned this morning. His family barely escaped, losing everything, including clothing.

Financial Matters in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, April 4.

There have been several heavy commercial failures in this city lately, and others were apprehended; but in most cases the difficulties have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties, and goods which had been seized under the influence of the momentary panic have been released.

Adjournment of the Nevada Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 4.

A dispatch from Virginia City announces the adjournment yesterday of the special session of the Legislature, which had been called together to provide for a revenue bill. The object was accomplished, though not the satisfaction of many of the people of Nevada.

Brewery Burned in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, April 4.

The large brewery of the Union Brewery Company, on St. Clair-street, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $30,000. The stock was insured for $2,500 but there was no insurance on the building.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 4, 1867.

Both Houses have to-day been occupied in the third reading of bills, most of which have been strictly local and void of general interest.

AVENUE C RAILROAD.

The bill for the construction of a railroad in Avenue C, and other streets and avenues, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly to-day. It has already passed the Senate. It was given but little consideration in Committee of the Whole, and was progressed after a few verbal amendments, and after striking out the section repealing all acts existing which might be inconsistent with it.

Mr. BAUCH, Republican, of Madison, in the House, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend so as to provide for selling the franchise granted in the bill, in the same manner as he desired to amend the Broadway Surface Bill. He said it was apparent the bill must pass—no power other than driving the members from the floor could stop it. But he wished to enter his solemn protest against the manner in which it was being pushed through the House. The haste was infamous and indecent. For our country's sake, for our reputation's sake, let us consider the bill a little longer.

Mr. PARKER, (Rep.) of Cayuga, said he was sick of hearing all this tirade against the measure, and protested that no member on the floor had the right to denounce as infamous a measure that was favored by and reported from the Railroad Committee in good faith, because they deemed that something was necessary to be done for the relief of Broadway.

Mr. CAREY, (Rep.) of Kings, said he had been influenced by the purest motives in introducing this bill, and had no twinges of conscience on account of his action. The bill had been long before the House—there had been no remonstrances against it—it was conceded that the measure was just and necessary. He believed the opposition to it was factious, and not the mover of the amendment would not vote for the bill if it was adopted.

The amendment was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading by a vote of 88 to 34.

By a two-thirds vote the bill incorporating the

NEW-YORK AND EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Company was taken up ahead of its order, and ordered to a third reading without debate.

This is the bill introduced by Senator H. C. MURPHY, which has already passed the Senate.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Senate bill giving the consent of the State to the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal, passed the Senate to-day—ayes 20 nays 7, and goes to the Assembly.

OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENTS.

The bill forbidding the publication of obscene advertisements, and more effectually suppressing the issuing of immoral and obscene literature, passed the Senate and now goes to the Assembly.

CITY AND COUNTY TAX LEVY.

These bills having been held back to an unusually late period, have at last made their appearance. The City Tax Levy will be taken up in the Assembly Committee on Cities on Monday afternoon next. The County Tax Levy will be taken up in the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs on Tuesday afternoon.

The Citizens' Association will be represented by counsel, and will urge a reduction of the levies in both bills.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The following nominations of the Governor were confirmed by the Senate in the late Executive session:

For New-York—Robt. An

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30, 1867.

We feel now at ease about the Canadian Confederation, or Kingdom, or whatever you may call it, since the news that British Columbia proposes to join it. Nothing is now wanting but a delegation of Esquimaux, asking for annexation.

MUTTERINGS OF WAR.

Mr. WALPOLE has received a deputation, of which Archbishop MANNING was chief, to ask for a writ of mild Malta LAW. It is asked, but that ministering drinks shall not be made or sold, but that there shall be some fifty votes to Anglican life; but waiting them we have two reasons for a WRITTEN. The bill proposed does not close or prohibit the sale to liquors to Bishop's or entire-houses or lobsters, but only to forbid the sale to liquors between three hours. It is difficult to interfere with the boor systems and customs of a whole country, or a large section; but something must be done for a more democratized boniface, and a more democratized boniface, and a more democratized boniface, and a more democratized boniface, and a more democratized boniface, and a more democratized boniface, and a found, I believe, in any Christian country.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The Liberals have not decided what to do about the Reform Bill. They met at Mr. GLADSTONE's, to discuss the matter on Thursday, but could not agree. Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT were for electing to bill and the Government at once, on the motion for the second reading. Mr. HORSMAN and the moderates were for going into committee on the bill, and amending it as it sat there. The proposal of Mr. GLADSTONE to oppose the bill at the present stage was rejected with no little heat by the moderates, who were for giving the bill a chance to become elastic with time. Many of the Liberals left the meeting in disgust, and declared that they would not support the bill at all. It is doubtful if the Government will be able to muster a majority for the second reading. Mr. HORSMAN and the moderates are

sales exceeding $36,000, he should be assessed as a wholesale dealer from the date of his liability as a retail dealer. The Collector should indorse upon his tax receipt the amount of reassessment paid.

8. The liability to special tax depends in many cases upon the question, whether the party makes a business of doing the acts specified. Occasional acts do not render a person liable to special tax, but it is not necessary that the business should be his sole business, or even his principal one, in order that he may be held liable. If a person holds out to the public by advertisement, by words, deeds, or writing, that he is ready to transact any kind of business subject to special tax, he must pay such tax, although the business in question may not be his chief or exclusive occupation. In the following named occupations and professions even occasional acts do not appear to be allowed by the terms of the law without liability: Wholesale and retail dealers in liquors, lottery-tickets dealers, distillers, brewers, rectifiers, coal-oil distillers, insurance agents, peddlers, photographers, circuses, jugglers, bowling-alleys, proprietors of gift enterprises and lawyers.

9. Wholesale and retail dealers may do business as confectioners and apothecaries at the same place without the additional special tax.

10. Under the act of March 2, 1867, a retail liquor-dealer may sell liquors in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser without being thereby rendered liable as a wholesale liquor-dealer.

11. Wholesale dealers in liquors may sell liquors at retail, and both wholesale and retail dealers in liquors may sell other merchandise, and may sell liquors to be drunk on the premises, without payment of additional special tax, but all sales must be included in the basis of their special tax as dealers.

12. If the sales of a retail dealer in liquors exceed $36,000, he should be reassessed as a wholesale dealer in liquors. The Collector should enter the amount of reassessment paid him upon the tax receipt.

13. Hotel-keepers may feed the horses of their guests without paying tax as livery-stable keepers.

14. If a produce broker's sales exceed $10,000 annually, he should be treated as a commercial broker or a dealer, as the case may be.

15. Peddlers may buy up produce to sell again as peddlers without liability as produce brokers. Produce brokers cannot peddle produce from house to house without incurring liability as peddlers.

16. Original or unbroken packages or pieces, as referred to in paragraph 83 of section 79, are held to be packages or pieces sold just as they come from the manufacturer, wholesale dealer or importer, without being broken or divided.

17. Brewers and rectifiers may sell their liquors at the brewery or place of rectification, in large or small quantities, either to be drunk on the premises or not, without payment of other special tax. Brewers and rectifiers may also deliver their liquors upon orders previously received to their regular customers about the country without payment of special tax as peddlers.

18. Farmers and others who frequently furnish food and lodgings to travelers for pay, should be taxed as hotelkeepers. Yet an occasional act of that kind should not be construed as rendering any person liable to a tax.

19. Persons engaged in the business of preparing legal papers in support of claims against the General Government, who do not present the claims personally or by letter before the departments, should be taxed as conveyancers, unless paying special tax as lawyers or special agents.

20. Persons whose business it is to sell patent rights should pay the $10 tax as patent-right dealers, even though they sell only patent rights for their own inventions. Assessors will observe that a patent-right dealer is subject to a different special tax from that of a patent agent.

21. Trustees and guardians [illegible] not be required to pay tax as real estate agents for renting or selling property held in trust.

22. Every person, other than one paying special tax as lawyer or claim agent, who makes it his business or any part of his business to draw deeds, bonds, mortgages, wills, writs, or other legal papers, or to examine titles to real estate, who, by advertisement or conversation, or by accepting the business whenever it is offered, holds himself out to the public as ready to undertake it, is a conveyancer, and should be required to pay tax as such.

23. The act imposes no special tax upon boarding-house keepers as such. Hotels are open to all who choose to enter, without previous stipulation, expecting entertainment, unless the house is full; while boarding-houses are open only to those who by previous arrangement have acquired a right to entertainment at such rate of payment as may be agreed upon.

24. The special tax of a hotel-keeper is based upon the annual rent or rental value of that portion of the premises which is actually used for hotel purposes. Barber saloons, billiard-rooms, and liquor, cigar, and newspaper-stands are the usual concomitants of a hotel, and in assessing the special tax of a hotel-keeper, no deduction should be made from the rent or rental value of the entire premises on account of any portion thereof leased to the keepers of such stands, rooms, or saloons.

When a portion of the premises is leased for ordinary stores, such as hat and cap, drug or furnishing stores, a ratable proportion of the amount paid for the entire premises may be deducted. The sum thus deducted may be greater or may be less than the amount of rent paid by the actual occupants of such stores.

25. If any person manufactures in excess of $1,000 at each of two or more places, he should pay a special tax for each such place.

26. Where journeymen take clothing, shoes, &c., to their houses and make them up there, they should pay a tax as manufacturers, if their manufactures exceed $1,000 annually. Under their tax receipt they may employ others at the place named therein.

27. All applications for permits to hold lotteries, &c., for charitable purposes, free of tax, must be made through the Collector of the district, and should bear his recommendation.

28. Selling at wholesale under the thirty-second paragraph of section 79 is understood to mean selling to other parties to sell again, without reference to the quantity sold.

29. Apothecaries, who have paid the special tax as such, are not required to pay tax as retail dealers in liquor, in consequence of selling or of dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions the wines and spirits official in the United States or other national pharmacopœias in quantities not exceeding half a pint either at one time, nor exceeding in aggregate cost value the sum of $300 per annum, nor in consequence of selling alcohol.

30. When spirituous liquors are medicated or mixed with foreign substances, but to so slight a degree that they are still used as beverages and are sold as such, the special tax of a liquor dealer will be required of the seller. When the medication or admixture is carried to such an extent that the liquor is no longer susceptible of being used as a beverage, such tax will not be required.

31. Butchers whose sales do not exceed $1,000 annually, and butchers who sell butcher's meat exclusively by themselves or agents, traveling from place to place, are subject to a special tax of $5 only; but all butchers whose annual sales exceed $25,000 are required to make a return of sales, and pay a tax of $1 for every $1,000 in excess of $25,000, in the manner required of wholesale dealers.

32. Cattle brokers are required to be assessed on the excess of sales over $10,000 in the same manner as wholesale dealers.

33. Builders as contractors are not subject to special tax in any year in which they do not construct an contract, nor unless their contracts are in excess of $2,500.

34. A miner may employ one person in the business of mining for coal, silver, &c., without payment of special tax.

35. The liability of peddlers and commercial brokers to special tax depends upon the acts done, and it is not affected by the fact that the party is employed by others, and is acting merely as an agent.

36. Watches and watch chains do not come within the definition of jewelry, and may therefore be sold under the tax receipt of a common peddler.

37. A retail dealer in liquors wishing to close up business may sell out his whole stock at one auction sale to different purchasers, or may sell the whole at private sale to one purchaser, without payment of special tax as a wholesale dealer in liquors.

38. Farmers and gardeners may sell all products of their own farms and gardens in the manner of peddlers, without payment of special tax as such.

39. Under the act of March 2, 1867, no special tax is required of any person for the manufacture of butter or cheese.

40. In assessing the special tax upon boats, barges, and flats, under the last proviso to section 108, the capacity is to be determined by the customs admeasurement.

41. Persons traveling about the country as the agents of manufacturers or dealers, seeking orders for goods as agents of one person or firm only, and who are paid a salary, but receive no commission whatever, should not be required to pay tax as produce or commercial brokers.

42. Apothecaries, confectioners, plumbers and gasfitters, whose annual sales exceed $25,000, are required to pay, in addition to the special tax, one dollar for every thousand dollars of sales in excess of said $25,000, the taxes on such excess to be assessed and paid in the manner provided in the case of wholesale dealers.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

☞ A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company are constructing, under the patronage of the United States Government, the eastern section of the great National highway across the Continent. Their line will extend from San Francisco, California, across the Sierra Nevadas to the California State line, and thence through the mineral bearing regions of the Territories to the vicinity of Salt Lake City, where the connection with the line from the East will be formed.

Their road is already completed, equipped and running for 30 miles from Sacramento to within 12 miles of the summit of the Sierras, and a large amount of the work of grading, tunneling, &c., beyond that point has been executed.

The earnings of the completed portion are extraordinary, and such as to render it certain that this will be one of the most profitable lines of railway in the country.

The liberal aid which is bestowed by the Government upon this enterprise, together with the State and municipal aid which it has procured, and the wonderful trade which its progress develops, places it beyond the contingencies and uncertainties which are supposed to attend railroad enterprises in general, and gives to its FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS a stability and importance, and entitles them to a confidence second only to that which is accorded to the securities of the Government itself.

The Bonds have thirty years to run and bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT IN GOLD, payable in the City of New-York, and are now offered at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

For further particulars apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, April 4, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 12 bbls. Ashes, 4,456 bbls. Flour, 1,900 bbls. and 7,100 bags Corn Meal, 9,750 bushels Corn, 1,248 bushels Oats, 320 bushels Malt, 296 bbls. Pork, 186 pkgs. Cut Meats, 311 pkgs. Beef, 903 pkgs. Lard, and 1,070 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $8 87½@$8 93½ for Pots and $13 50@$14 (nominally) for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, to-day, at previous quotations: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is depressed and lower. The demand is fair at the reduced prices. Middling grades close at 28c.@29½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and receipts since our last 5,850 bales, against receipts of 781 bales. Also, 825 bales Georgia, on Government account, at 23½c.@25c. for ordinary to low Middling.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,787
Receipts last week	14,368
Receipts preceding week	17,355
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	258,189
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	496,149
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	567,904
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	168,783
Exports since Sept. 1	357,977
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,309
Estimated stock on hand here	197,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,545,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	941,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	580,000

EGGS—Are abundant and in brisk demand at full prices. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 26c.; State and Pennsylvania, 25c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.@24c.; Western, by Express, 24c.@25c.; Canada, ₱ dozen, 24c.@25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more active demand at an average advance of 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last have been 11,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 75@$10 90; common to good Extra State at $10 90@$11 90; good to choice do. do. at $11 95@$12 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 70@$12 75 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 75 @10 90
Extra State	10 90 @12 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 00 @15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 70 @12 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 90 @15 00
Extra Genesee	13 00 @15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00 @17 75

Southern Flour has been quiet at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., at $11 20@$12 80 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 80@$17 25 for fair to choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand at equal to $11 85@$15 50 for extra, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Rye Flour is in less request at from $7 50@$8 25 ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal has been in more demand at $5 15@$5 30 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 15@$5 30 for Jersey; and $5 65@$5 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,150 bbls. and sacks, at $15@$16 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—Domestic Apples are quiet. Cranberries are more plenty and dull. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $20@$23; Cranberries, Jersey, ₱ bbl., $18@$26. State Dried Apples are in moderate demand at previous rates. Southern are dull. Peeled Peaches continue scarce. Unpeeled are in limited demand. We quote: State, 11c.@12c.; Apples, Western, 9c.@10c.; Apples, Southern, 7c.@8c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 40c.@42c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 13c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 46c.@50c.; Blackberries, 22c.@24c.; Raspberries, 50c.@52c.; Plums, ₱ lb., 32c.@34c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, to-day, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel on prime Spring. Sales since our last 57,000 bushels, including No. 1 to No. 3 Spring at $2 45@$3 23; and White California at $3 20 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request, and has declined 1c. a bushel. Sales since our last 61,000 bushels, at $1 19@$1 20 for Mixed Western in store; $1 22@$1 23½ for mixed Western afloat; $1 17@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and firm. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 66c.@70c.; and State at 73c.@76c. ₱ bushel; sales 32,000 bushels. Barley has been less active, but steady; sales since our last 38,000 bushels, at $1 19@$1 25 for Canada West, free; 93c.@94c. for do., in bond; 88c. for Western, and $1 10 for two-rowed State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive and heavy at $1 20@$1 35. Rye is in moderate demand and quoted higher; sales 24,500 bushels, at $1 07@$1 09 for Western, and $1 40@$1 45 for State, ₱ bushel. The supply of prime Beans is very light, and full prices are obtained for choice lots, which are in demand. The poorer qualities are in full supply and dull. We quote: Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 60@$3 70; Prime Beans, Marrows, new, $3 @$3 25; Prime Beans, Mediums, new, $2 50@$2 75; Prime Beans, Mixed Parcels, $2 25@$2 50; Peas, Canada, $1 35@$1 40, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at $1 50@$1 55 for shipment, and $1 75@$1 90 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw 95c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request, including new at 38c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, new foreign at 58c. @58c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet and depressed, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 45c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 77½c.@79c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $4 25@$11 75 ₱ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at 73c.@78c.; Bleached Whale at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@ 68c.; Linseed Oil $1 29@$1 32 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive to-day; 16c.@ 16¼c. for Crude, 36c.@39c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@42c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The demand for Potatoes is fair, and prices are firm, without change. We quote: Peach Blows, $2 50@$3 25; Mercers, $3 25@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2 50@$2 75; Buckeyes, $2@$2 75; Dyckman, $2@$2 50; Chilian Reds, nearly, $3 50@$3 75; Irish, in bulk, $5 50@$6 50, ₱ bbl. Onions—Red, $2 50@$3; White, $4@$5; Turnips, Russia, 75c.@ 87c., ₱ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6, ₱ 100; Marrow Squash $2 50@$3 ₱ bbl.; Pumpkins, $15@$20 ₱ 100.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite sparingly sought after to-day, at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $23 55 @$23 62½ for new Western Mess, closing at $23 55, cash; $22 37@$22 75 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $19 75@$20 12 for Prime; $22 25@$22 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 12¾c.@14¼c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Sales equal to 385 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and heavy; sales 225 boxes, at 11¼c. for Short Rib; 10¼c. for Cumberland Cut ₱ lb. Lard is in very moderate request at declining prices; sales since our last 885 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13¼c. for new, ₱ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Beef is in less demand at $12@$20 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $18 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in limited supply and demand. Beef Hams continue inactive at $41@$45 ₱ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter is quiet at 20c.@35c. for State, and 36c.@38c. for fancy do., and 11c.@31c. for poor to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese rules dull at 10c.@18c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARING & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 6,615 packages, which is large for the period, and demonstrates that many dairymen have held too long. The demand has been good for fine Butter for local, Eastern and Southern trade, and also for very low grades Butter and grease for export. Medium qualities have remained inactive and without price, until near the close of the week's trade, when some parcels were taken for export on private terms. Some parcels of new crop Butter have been received much of which is inferior and unsaleable; a few packages of selections have been sold at 30c.@ 35c., but old Butter is yet too fine and too superior in quality to tempt consumers to purchase the white bitter stuff called new Butter. A week or two longer will put on our market merchantable and quotable new crop Butter. The market closes quietly. We quote:

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	32 @34
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	35 @38
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	30 @33
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	25 @28
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	30 @33
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	25 @28
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₱ lb	22 @24
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	26 @28
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	20 @22
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	29 @28
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	22 @24
Western dairies, extra, ordinary, ₱ lb	14 @15
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	12 @15
Western States—firkins, common, ₱ lb	12 @15
Grease Butter—firkins, ₱ lb	11 @11½

The total receipts of cheese for the week ending this day are 8,464 boxes, which is very large for this period, and contains the statement made in our last report that the amount of stock now held in the City and country is unusually heavy for the season. The market holds with much less buoyancy during the week, with some other markets to sell, and a greater disposition shown on the part of receivers to meet the views of buyers. Some sales have been effected at prices inside of our quotations, while our outside quotations are only nominally maintained. We quote:

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17 @18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16 @17
Factory Dairies, 3d quality State, ₱ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17 @18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16 @18
Farm Dairies, 3d quality State, ₱ lb	15 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	10 @15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	13 @14

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and rather more firmly held. Sales since our last 800 hhds. Cuba, at from 10c.@12¾c., and 340 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 13¾c.@14¾c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 48,000 lbs. at 11c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 156,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¾c.; also 81,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 350 bbls., in bond, at 29c.@30c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 2,150 bales Cotton at ⅞d.@5-16d. by sailing vessel, and 1,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Grain and 1,000 bbls. Oils, at 1/3, by sailing vessel and steam; 2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Grain and 1,000 bbls. Oils, at 1/3, by sailing vessel; 2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Grain and 1,000 bbls. Oils, at 1/3, by steamer, 9 Liverpool; 200 tcs. Beef at 80s. 9 tierce. For London, 60 tons Oil-Cake at 22s. 6d. 9 ton. For Antwerp, 40 bales Cotton at 3/c. 9 lb. For Amsterdam, 60 tons Oil-Cake at 22s. 6d. 9 ton. For Rotterdam, 60 tons Oil-Cake at 22s. 6d. 9 ton. For Hamburg, 40 bales Cotton at 3/c. 9 lb. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Tobacco at 45s. 9 ton. For Bremen, a ship from Baltimore, with a cargo of Tobacco, at 37s. 6d. 9 ton.

Sales of Real Estate—April 6.

BY SCHELLE, WILKINS & CO.

Three-story frame house and lot, No. 321 West 38th-st.	$5,000
Three-story brick house and lot, No. 326 West 38th-st.	11,000
2 lots on north side of 41st-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av., each	1,050
1 lot on the south side of 66th-st., 225 feet west of 8th-av	1,075

BY WILLIAM KENDELL.

2 lots on north side of 65th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av.	12,000
Three-story brick house and lot, No. 208 West 42d-st.	11,000
2 lots on south side of 41st-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av., each	1,050
1 lot on the south side of 66th-st., 225 feet west of 8th-av	1,075

BY WILLIAM KENDELL.

2 lots on north side of 65th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av.	12,000
2 lots on south side of 66th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av., each	6,200
Three-story brick house and lot on West 42d-st.	12,000
2 lots on north corner of 7th-av. and 34th-st.	9,000
Four story brown-stone house and lot on south side of 34th-st., 126 feet east of 8th-av	26,000
Factory and lot on north side of 33d-st., 70 feet west of 2d-av.	12,000
4 lots on northeast corner of 3d-av. and 119th-st.	6,250
Three-story brick house and lot on front, and four-story brick house in rear, No. 353 East Houston	19,700
2 lots on south side of 66th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av., each	3,800

BY E. E. LUDLOW.

Five-story brick house and lot No. 61 Pearl-st.	60,000
The lease of lot No. 109 Mercer-st., with two-story brick house	5,000
2 two-story and basement frame houses and lots on n. side of 105th-st., 97 feet east of 3d-av., each	4,000

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL.

Three-story brick house, No. 13 Read-st., 20x38x100, with two-story brick extension, 20x15	6,200
Three-story b. s. house No. 42 Morton-st., 18x55x80	6,000
Three-story and attic b. s. house, 1. s., No. 118 Howe-st., 22.3x51x110	11,500
Three-story brick house, No. 128 South 3d-st.	3,700
Three-story brick house No. 130 South 3d-st.	3,800
Two-story and attic frame house No. 69 Dean-st.	3,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a first-class, large and elegant house, on a full lot; price $50,000, including carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Two lots at the corner of 59th-st. and 6th-av.
ALSO,
Six lots on 60th-st., near 5th-av.
ALSO,
Six lots on 69th-st., between Madison and 6th avs.
ALSO,
Four lots on 67th-st., near Madison-av.
For sale at reasonable prices. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, FRONTING THE City Hall, Fronting on Park Place, the brown-stone store, and lot No. 305 Broadway, first below Murray-st.; 26x100, with L and entrance on Murray-st.; for sale low, as an unsettled estate. This property will be altered under offers at a small expense, and rented for a large sum. Apply to HENRY HOBE, No. 39 West 14th-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867, at the Merchants' Exchange, if not previously sold at private sale, the four-story store with lot, No. 276 Washington-st.; the two adjoining stores can be purchased if desired. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. — Broadway, or at SAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, containing 20 feet front, 3d-av.; size, 13.4x50; lot 102.2; in good order; price $6,500; rent $1,000. Also to rent, a large house and eight lots, corner of Broadway and 103d-st. with stables, &c. Apply to E. E. ADAMS, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 25.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH SIDE 109th-st., 200 feet east of 3d-av.; new three-story, basement, sub-cellar, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, &c.; possession immediately; price $6,000; part on mortgage. Apply on premises, or to WILLIAM TOMS, 1st-st. near 3d-av., or to C. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 59 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE and lot on West 47th-st., near 6th-av., with early possession.
For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 97 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR WARDER-ST., NEAR CARLton-av., within one block of three lines of cars, and no feet from Prospect Park, two three-story brick houses, first-class, all improvements; 20x50; lots 20x125; price $12,000. Address BOMER, Box No. 170 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-ST., NEAR HARRISon-st., Brooklyn, a three-story Philadelphia brick house; has all the modern improvements; 20 feet by 50 feet; 21 feet deep; 9 feet stoop; price $11,000. Apply to P. W. KENYON, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house on 49th-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements; in fine order; will be sold reasonably, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply on premises No. 154 West 49th-st.

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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Five copies.....$8
Ten copies.....$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE. The cast includes Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mlle. A. Bonconi, Mme. Natali Testa, Signor Beraldi, Signor Giorgio Ronconi, Signor Bellini, Signor Marra, Signor Bacelli. Conductor, Signor Torriani.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Richings grand English Opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. AMERICANS IN PARIS. Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. G. Williamson, Mr. W. R. Norton, Mr. E. Cashin, Mr. W. H. Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant. To conclude with SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, JEANIE DEANS. Characters by Messrs. Lewis Baker, G. Metcalf, Mark Smith, H. Bland, Wm. Somersal; Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Wm. Somersal, Mrs. H. Bland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mrs. Yeamans.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE and PERFECTION. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Bates, supported by an entire company of favorites.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. FANCHON THE CRICKET. Leading character by Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by J. W. Collier.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, STREETS OF NEW-YORK. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. THE HUNNELS FAMILY, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SONGS OF SCOTLAND, by Mr. Kennedy, the celebrated Scottish vocalist.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and E. Hughes. THE BLACK CROOK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and NORMA.

DODWORTH HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable news is to last evening. The annual Budget was presented to Parliament yesterday. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the last year is officially stated at two and a half million pounds.

The estimated income for the present year exceeds sixty-nine million pounds, and the expenditures sixty-eight million pounds.

It is proposed to retain the tax on malt, and impose a low duty on receipts from marine assurance and terminable annuities.

The Italian Ministry have tendered their resignations to the King, and a new Ministry will be formed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. MORTON offered a resolution that ten thousand copies of the Army Register for 1866 be printed for the use of the Senate. In accordance with the recently-enacted law, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing. The joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan, asking for a grant of lands to construct a railroad from the iron regions to the Straits of Mackinaw, was presented by Mr. CHANDLER, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution that hereafter no chaplain shall be elected or appointed by the Senate, but objection having been made the resolution went over. On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate, yesterday, was one incorporating the New-York and American Transportation Company, and a bill to preserve order in public meetings, and to protect public halls or buildings used for such purposes. A large number of bills were passed, among them the bill to facilitate the construction of the New-York and Northern Railroad, which authorizes the issue of town bonds granting the consent of the State for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. The bill fixing the Common School tax at one and a quarter mills upon the total valuation of the property in the State was ordered to a third reading. At the evening session various bills were advanced to a third reading—among them, the general State appropriation bill; a bill for the better regulation of pawnbrokers, and the bill abrogating the rule which requires the same pilot who brings in a vessel to take her out again. Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners to dispose of the stands and stalls in the public markets in this City, requiring that they shall be sold at auction to the highest bidder. A bill was introduced providing for the punishment by imprisonment or fine of telegraph agents who may divulge the contents of private messages or wilfully refuse to transmit the same; also for a severer punishment of persons obtaining knowledge of private messages from operators. A bill was also introduced providing for punishment of any person opening letters or messages addressed to others.

The Assembly non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill regulating the salaries of the Capitol Police force, and a Committee of Conference was asked for. Among bills advanced to a third reading were a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in Avenue C and other streets in New-York, and a bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company for the construction of a bridge over the East River. At the evening session the bill for the enlargement of the locks in the Erie, Oswego and Cayuga canals was considered and ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A New-Orleans dispatch of Wednesday, says that the levee in Concordia Paugh, opposite Natchez, has given way, and that the disaster cannot be repaired before the water falls. The upper parishes will be inundated. The engineer at work at the Crevasse below Baton Rouge, reports that he cannot get men to work, and that if he could, he has no money to pay them with.

The members of the Louisiana Legislature held a meeting on the 29th ult., the day after the adjournment, and after consultation appointed a Committee of Thirteen, who were given authority to appoint a State Executive Committee for the National Reconstruction Party of Louisiana, it being provided that the thirteen should form a part of the Executive Committee when appointed.

GOV. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has issued a warrant for the execution (on the 15th of May) of ROBERT POTTER, of Washington County, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of ROBERT W. DENNISON on the 14th of December, 1866.

A freight car on the Erie Railroad, filled with merchandise, took fire on Wednesday evening, twelve miles south of Rochester, and was wholly destroyed with its contents. The train was divided and the other cars saved.

By an explosion in the Clover Hill coal pits, in Chesterfield County, Va., on Wednesday, seventy-five miners, of whom twenty-five were white, were killed. The pits took fire, and the bodies could not be recovered.

Late news from Montana, says mining operations will be very much extended the present season, and the estimated yield of precious metals is $36,000,000.

The bakery of SOCRATES BEACH in Burlington, Vt., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. Loss $10,000, on which there was a partial insurance in the Vermont Mutual.

Yesterday being fast day in Massachusetts, all business was suspended in Boston. The people attended church in the morning and thronged the theatres in the afternoon and evening.

The telegraph informs us that a clerk in a dry-goods store in Memphis, Tenn., was severely cow-hided on Wednesday, by a gentleman whose sister he had insulted.

The New-Jersey House of Representatives yesterday, rejected the Hoboken Excise Bill and the Hoboken Police Bill.

A dispatch from Kansas City, says several car loads of colored troops went out on the Pacific Railway on Tuesday for service on the plains.

A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, discredits the report of the massacre of twelve families by the Indians.

Two barns in Rush, eleven miles from Rochester, were fired by incendiaries on Wednesday night, and destroyed with the stock contained in them.

LOCAL NEWS.

A well-known expert in the burglary business styled "Peppery Joe," was arrested yesterday in Jersey City charged with being concerned in the robbery of $100,000 from the Brooklyn Navy-yard some two years since. Joe has been looked for ever since, but had retired into private life in Newark, where he owned some real estate. The arrest was made by two Government detectives, who had the photograph of the reticent JOSEPH in their possession, and were thus enabled to identify him; he was taken on to Washington.

In the Board of Health yesterday, an animated discussion was caused by the introduction of a communication from the Homeopathic Medical Society, and it was sent back to whence it came, owing to its discourteous and insolent contents. A report relative to the Coroners' irregularities was referred to the counsel for the Board. The sum of $5,000 was appropriated for the use of the Cholera Hospital premises in Brooklyn last Summer.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. The question of the advisability of the early resumption of specie payment by the Government was discussed, and resolutions on the subject adopted, after a somewhat long debate. Resolutions were also passed in favor of establishing a school of navigation, for the education of those who desired to study to become shipmasters.

The New-York Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, being the second day of its seventy-seventh session, was held yesterday, Bishop E. S. JANES occupying the Chair. Resolutions condemnatory of the proposed interference, by bill before the Legislature, with the Excise Law were carried unanimously. Reports from the different Conferences were received, and a great deal of routine business transacted.

The Supreme Court, at General Term yesterday, appointed Messrs. JOHN E. BURRILL, ABRAHAM P. WEAVER and JAMES M. SMITH, as the examining Committee of applicants for admission to the Bar at the present term. The Committee on character are DAVID HAWLEY, CHAS. E. MILLER and ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS.

ANTHONY MAHN was yesterday held by Coroner WILDER to await the result of the wounds inflicted by him on the person of STEPHEN S. CARLAND, of No. 211 Lewis-street, during a Saturday night street row on the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets. CARLAND'S wounds are of a serious character.

PATRICK GRACE, guardian of MARY ANN GRACE, an infant four years old, obtained a verdict of $750 damages, yesterday, in the Brooklyn City Court, for injuries sustained by the child on being run over by a Brooklyn and Canarsie car. The amount claimed was $5,000.

The Regular Central Union Republican Committee met last evening at No. 436 Fourth-avenue, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH in the chair. A number of resolutions were adopted, and other business of importance was transacted.

The Excise Board met yesterday, tried twenty-two liquor-dealers for violating the law, and revoked the licenses of seven. A number of new complaints were presented by Superintendent KENNEDY for the future action of the Board.

The American Institute met last night and elected seventeen new members. It was decided to commence the new building for the Institute as soon as $300,000 had been raised.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, nine cases were disposed of, one prisoner sent to the State Prison for two years and six months, one acquitted, and the remainder remanded for sentence.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise were generally moderate yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Rye were dearer. Corn, Cotton and Pork cheaper. Freights were quiet.

The South and Reconstruction.

The Richmond *Enquirer* puts to us the following questions:

"We wish to ask the NEW-YORK TIMES a question: Are the Southern people *bound*, so far as their own action and agency are appealed to, to support the Constitution? We have been required to take an oath to support it,—must we keep that oath? If the answer be in the affirmative, how can we become *a party to* the Congressional legislation in reference to the Southern States? We can submit to *force*—and endure while Congress *does*—but can we take part, and give acceptance and concurrence without perjury?

* * * * * * *

We will suggest further—if the Government is in a state of revolution, such as the TIMES describes; and if this revolution receives the sanction of the people to such a degree as to command respect, as the TIMES seems to argue; *would it not be decent to suspend the oath to support the Constitution until the job is ended?* It would save a great deal of perjury in high places—as such things are understood in the benighted South."

We will answer these questions as well as we can:

1. We do not see that the Southern States "*become a party to*" the legislation of Congress by accepting it as law and obeying its requirements. Congress has passed a law providing for elections, conventions and other steps in the reorganization of governments in the Southern States. That law may, or may not, be constitutional; but the Southern people are not responsible for it. They were not "parties to it," in any sense. They did not vote for it: its validity does not depend on their accepting or assenting to it. It will go into effect, and the Southern State Governments will be organized under its provisions, whether they accept or reject it. All they do is to "submit to *force*." They take the law as they find it,—as it is made *for* them by those who, for the time, have the power to make it.

We cannot see that their taking an oath to support the Constitution has anything whatever to do with this question. That oath does not forbid their *obeying* an unconstitutional law—though it might forbid their *making* one. They find a certain law in force—they are in no wise responsible for it—they had nothing to do with making it—they are merely the parties upon whom it is to take effect. They avail themselves of power which it puts in their hands, for their own protection against others whom it clothes with the same power. It requires very sharp optics to detect in this anything like "perjury."

2. Perhaps it would be "decent" to "suspend the oath to support the Constitution until the job is ended," but what of that? Does the *Enquirer* expect to get it suspended? Or will its opinion that it *ought* to be suspended, in the least change the consequence of its refusal to act under the law? The question may be sharp as a taunt,—but it has little practical importance.

We should be glad if the *Enquirer* and all other Southern journals could act upon the fact that this whole matter of reconstruction has become one for *practical action*, not for argument or speculation. In our judgment the great, pressing necessity of the Southern States is to get back into the Union,—not theoretically, but actually;—not to demonstrate that they *are* there according to the Constitution,—but to get there in such a way that they can be recognized, can send Senators and Representatives into Congress, can have a voice and votes in making laws and electing Presidents and shaping the action of the National Government. The sooner they can do this the better for themselves. Until they do it they are mere *subjects* of a power *ab extra*,—wholly separate and alien to them. They have no share in making the laws which force compels them to obey. They are utterly powerless, and must so remain until by some means or other they can resume their actual representation in Congress.

The law of last session provides a way of doing this. It may or may not be Constitutional—but that is not *their* affair. They did not make it, nor help make it, nor give any assent or consent to its being made. But it will bring them again into the actual possession and exercise of their share of political power in the National Government—and it will thus give them precisely what they lack, and what they *must* have before they can do anything whatever to help themselves, or to protect their own rights and interests as part and parcel of the American Union.

If the *Enquirer* and others among their advisers deem it wise to stand aloof and discuss the Constitutionality of the law, very well. They have the right to do it. If they prefer standing upon scruples and refinements of law or of logic, very well. They can do so. But that is all they can do. They cannot affect the practical action of the Government, upon this or any other matter, in the slightest degree, one way or the other.

This does not seem to us either sensible or wise, because it is not practical and cannot possibly advance the interests or secure the rights of the Southern States. Grant that the law is the result of a revolution in the practical administration of the National Government,—as we think it is;—still it is an *actual* revolution;—it comes from a government in possession and exercise of sovereign power,—a government which makes laws, and has the power at command to enforce them. It strikes us as wise and right to obey those laws at all events until they can be changed,—and to use the power they confer, if with no other motive, in order to get the power to help change them.

This is our reply to the queries of the *Enquirer*.

A Lesson for the Republican Party.

The Republican Party, with all its strength, is not so strong that it can prudently disregard the lessons of the Connecticut defeat. Making every allowance for the fact that the Democrats for the time discarded Copperheadism and fought the battle with candidates to whom, on loyal grounds, there could be no objection, and conceding also the influence exercised by strictly local causes, the result of the election still challenges the attention of every man who would prolong the successes of the party in power. On every essential question there is no reason to doubt that the Republican Party continues to reflect the views of the great majority of the people. There may be shades of difference in regard to the details of measures to which has been imparted the authority of law. But on the great question of reorganizing the Union there is no room to doubt that the represented States are in perfect unison with Congress. The conviction which prevailed last Autumn operates to-day more powerfully than ever—the conviction that the work of reconstruction should rest in the hands of Congress, and should be perfected in harmony with the aspirations of the party by which it is controlled. Equally certain is it, we believe, that the principles embodied in the Civil Rights Act, and the conditions incorporated in the Reconstruction Act, are indorsed as in themselves equitable, and as indispensable in the present condition of the South. Tried on this issue, or on the general issue of the conduct of the war, or on any issue involving the relative title of the two parties to the confidence of the States which upheld the Union, may be considered certain that the verdict would be against the Democracy. The inquiry presents itself, then—"What extraneous or incidental circumstances exist, having a tendency to alienate the sympathy of any noticeable number of those who during the war, and to this moment, have voted the Republican ticket? What has occurred in Congress or elsewhere that may explain the defection of some and the indifference of others? The Albany *Evening Journal*, which has addressed itself frankly to the point, dwells upon the temper and tactics of the extremists as a source of weakness to the party:

"It is the misfortune of the party to be held responsible for the manifold sins of those who are not its immediate representatives, and who in no sense speak for a majority of its members. The President had deprived himself of all sympathy, and would have had no support from loyal men, but for the insane course of men like BUTLER and ASHLEY, who, for the sake of a fictitious fame, have insisted, against the wise judgments of their colleagues, in pushing the impeachment movement—conducting it with a virulence and a lack of regard for the ordinary rules of decency which have well nigh converted the offending Executive into a martyr. THAD. STEVENS, always impracticable in his best moods, must needs go beyond every authoritative exposition of party doctrine to promulgate his ideas of confiscation, and insist upon parceling the territory of the South out to its white loyalists and its freedmen. The long imprisonment of JEFF. DAVIS, and the refusal of the Chief Justice to give him what every citizen has an unquestioned right to demand—a fair and impartial trial—has exerted a most unwholesome moral influence. And the recrimination and denunciations of leading members of the Party, in both Houses of Congress, have not been without pernicious effect. Add to this the unpopularity of a heavy tax, and the disposition of the electors to try the experiment of a change of rulers when they can do so with seeming safety, and we can see abundant reasons for concluding that the hitherto undisputed Republican ascendancy can only be maintained by a display of the greatest wisdom, moderation and good judgment."

The *Journal* speaks truly. The most dangerous enemies of the Republican party are of its own household. The more violent of its radical members are really more inimical to its interest and usefulness than the Copperheads, who during the war burned in effigy the Governor elect of Connecticut. The Copperheads can do the Republicans no harm. But the extreme radicals injure the party by affixing to it the stigma of their ultraism, and making it responsible for their malignancy. Their reckless displays of partisanship and hate—their persistent endeavors to force the party into positions in advance of those assumed by its conventions, State or National—their proposals to confiscate and disfranchise, despite the growing disposition of the South to accept the proffered terms—their wanton assaults upon the privileges of the Executive, and their anxiety to impeach, with or without cause—their insolent intolerance and ostracism, displayed whenever other members of the party have dared to condemn their spirit and resist their plans,—these are circumstances which, more than all else, have served to weaken the party and impair its prestige. It is no answer to say to the country that, as an organization, the party is committed to none of these extreme views. It is of slight avail to remind the disaffected that on critical occasions Messrs. STEVENS and SUMNER have been thrown overboard, and that the Reconstruction law now being applied widely differs from the measure they would have enacted. It amounts to little to repeat that BUTLER has failed to acquire power in the House, and that no member of the Senate has less individual influence than the oratorical Senator from Massachusetts. It affords no assurance of safety to point to the utter want of influence of revolutionists of the Ashley school, and their signal failure to obtain the sanction of the party as such to their mischievous schemes. The facts are notoriously as we state them. And yet the other fact remains—that the party has again and again permitted itself to be led into false positions by the forbearance which it has shown toward these ultraists. They have been suffered to talk as for the party, in its name to promulge anarchical ideas, and to denounce and excommunicate all who protested against their violence and arrogance. Here has been one of the grave errors of the party. It has tacitly allowed its duly sanctioned measures and principles to be set aside, and has submitted good-naturedly to pretensions and propositions which should have been on the instant scouted and resented.

This infirmity during the last two sessions has engendered a fear that the party may yet be committed to the principles and plans of the extremists. So long as BUTLER and STEVENS and SUMNER are permitted to talk as leaders, although unable to command the party vote, so long will there be misgivings in the minds of a large class of moderate adherents of the Republican Party. They see that the extremists in Congress are priests of a wing of the party of which WENDELL PHILLIPS is the prophet. They know that he furnishes the extremists with ideas, dictates their demands, and above all other men feeds and fosters the demoniac spirit to which they give a diluted expression. It is remembered, too, that what they urge to-day he urged months ago; and it is argued, not unnaturally, that the revolutionary programme of his *Anti-Slavery Standard* will by-and-by be the Congressional programme of those who follow him. The conservatism of the country shrinks from the prospect, and pauses when asked to vote for the nominees of a party which has any affiliation with the apostles of revolution.

If the Connecticut election has any significance, then, it is in relation to this feature of the party's policy. To retain its hold upon the country, the party must firmly and at once free itself from the suspicion that it has lot or part with the Phillipses and Butlers and Sumners, when they undertake to say what shall be done and what omitted. In a word, if the party would avert a repetition of lessons like that just taught by Connecticut, it must adhere to the moderate and in the main, constitutional policy which prevailed in the war; shunning the exceptional measures which only the war could justify, and keeping always in view the harmony and the material interests of the whole Union.

Delaware in the Nineteenth Century.

It is doubtful if any one of the extreme Southern or Southwestern States is so far behind the average civilization of the age as the little State of Delaware. Properly speaking Delaware is not a Southern State, but no greater insult could be offered its citizens than an intimation that they are Northern, or belong even to the middle range of Commonwealths. In all matters pertaining to education, in public spirit and in average culture, Delaware is sadly behind her sister States of all sections, but noticeably distanced by her immediate neighbors.

It has been argued by certain apologists that Delaware is unfortunate in geographical situation and political complication; that while by latitude she is a member of the central belt, by sympathy and personal intercourse and individual interest she is more Southern than anything else;—possibly this has somewhat to do with the present unsettled condition of her business interests and political parties, but neither it nor any other cause can be deemed an excuse for the retention upon her statute books of a law which sanctions the use of the pillory and the lash.

In ordinarily reputable communities the beating of a horse is frowned upon, the striking of a child excites indignation, but the whipping of a woman is deemed a crime. In Delaware, however, the active and public use of the whipping-post and lash is indulged, under the sanction of the law. Black men and black women are to this day publicly punished in the very capital of the State, and within a stone's throw of the Legislative Halls of the Commonwealth. But to their credit be it noted that in the indulgence of this peculiar institution the citizens of this State are at least impartial, for they likewise whip in the public square, white men and white women.

Senator SAULSBURY rather prides himself on the chivalry of his people, their pedigrees, their high-toned ideas, their scornful sniffing at modern innovations, and their entire self-sufficiency; but he is careful that this pride shall ventilate and air itself in the presence of the nation's Senate. Would it not be quite as well for the reputation of his State if he would devote some of his time to a correction of this outrage upon public decency—this blot on the name of his State and country? At New Castle, at Georgetown—the residence of Senator SAULSBURY—and at Dover, the capital of the State, within thirty-five miles of the City of Philadelphia, this spectacle of ruffianism, this relic of barbarism, is occasionally presented for the delectation of such as can witness it, and the culture of the youthful chivalry of the State. Quite a century behind her sisters in much that indicates progress and refinement, Delaware in the matter is full two hundred years behind the teachings of Christianity and the practice of gentlemen.

Nothing is more noticeable in the tone of the newspapers of the South, even of those most conservative in spirit, than the tacit, but indubitable admission of the presence of new ideas. When we find the staid journalists of the Southwest and the fiery pugilists of the Richmond Press discussing the propriety of "female suffrage," with an evident leaning toward a belief in its certain advent, it is with astonishment that we turn to a Delaware paper and read an account of the triennial whipping of women in that State. So however it is, and looking now on this picture and now on that, we are free to admit the vast supremacy of the extreme Southern States over Delaware, a semi-Northern State, in all matters requiring the exercise of common sense, or the recognition of common humanity.

The Progress of a Mighty Work.

It is rather curious to note how all the tremendous displays of eloquence we used to have about the Pacific Railroad in the days before it was begun, should have come to an end just about the time when it was fairly undertaken, and that there should be no signs of their revival now that the great work is actually advancing to completion.

Yet the Pacific Railroad has not lost a particle of the importance which it possessed in the imaginations of the declaimers of other days. On the contrary, the events of the present times, at home and abroad, have caused it to assume an importance far greater than was conceived in the Presidential campaign of 1856, when the Fremont "Wide-Awakes" allowed their souls to run riot in dilating upon it. At that period, not only were the important States of Kansas and Nebraska, now established on the west side of the Missouri River, without a substantive existence, but the great mineral regions of the Rocky Mountains were unknown. The gold fields of Colorado were trodden only by a few wretched Indians, who knew nothing and cared nothing about the treasures beneath their feet; the silver fields of Nevada were equally desolate, and all the adjacent territories in which the precious metals are now being found, were regarded as almost uninhabitable by man. California also, and our other vigorous possessions on the Pacific were not appreciated, in a large and permanent way, as they now are; and we had no conception of the power and population that would speedily establish themselves along the line of the Pacific Ocean.

And yet how vastly do these things add to the value and importance of the continental railroad. How much more necessary than ever is this road, now that we have a quarter of a million of people in Kansas and Nebraska, and nearly as many more in the mining States of the mountains—now that the travel and traffic over the Plains has enormously increased—now that the forwarding of supplies westward and bullion eastward has assumed a magnitude for which our present means of locomotion are altogether inadequate.

We have lately had occasion, too, to begin to believe that beyond our own continent, the imaginings of other times may actually be realized. The great steamship line between California, Japan and China has been established. The commerce between this continent and the populous and ancient countries of the Far East has been put on a new basis, and has been commenced in a way that opens up the very largest prospects for the future. The Pacific Railroad has always been spoken of as the way by which we might aim to grasp at least our share, if not the control, of the commerce of the Orient; and we feel that this great subject is now brought home to us in a livelier manner than ever.

The debate in the Senate last week on the Pacific Railroad gave us no new information about its progress; but it reminded us of some important matters, concerning which little has been heard of late. The debate was brought about by an inquiry as to whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company was doing all in its power to secure the early completion of its section of the work. Senator CONNESS, of California, asked if its progress had not been suspended during the Winter months, and desired that an official investigation be made into the whole matter. The facts, however, were forthcoming on the spot. By them it was established (to use the words of a Western Senator) "that no improvement in ancient or modern times ever was prosecuted with such untiring energy, such resistless force and such competent means." *Three hundred and five miles* of continuous road were last year built on the eastern section of the line, and travel for this distance was actually carried on before the opening of Winter. The work of grading and putting down ties and rails was intermitted for a time, when the frozen ground hindered operations, but though this part of the business was temporarily stopped, other parts were energetically pushed forward. An immense amount of material, consisting of rails, engines, cars and all the paraphernalia of a railroad were forwarded toward the terminus, and there is now on the line of the road enough iron to lay the track to the Laramie Plains, beyond the first bold ridge of the Rocky Mountains. With this the work will be resumed as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the track will be put down at the rate of two miles a day, which is a higher progress even than was made last year.

On the other, or western section of the road, there is no less vivacity of effort. The progress in distance is of course much slower, for, while on the eastern division the path lies along an absolute plain, there it is up and over the great Sierra Nevada chain of mountains. Yet, even there, at a locality seven thousand feet above the sea, twelve thousand men (Chinamen) have been engaged during the entire Winter; and we learn from a gentleman who has recently examined this part of the road that the summit of the mountains has been reached and that the most difficult portion of the work is already done. Ten thousand additional laborers were contracted for some time ago, to be put upon the work the present Spring, and then the road, after being graded on this slope of the Sierras, will begin to stretch out on the plains and into the valleys of Nevada, from whence it will advance to meet the line advancing from the East.

Before the close of next year we shall have this stupendous continental work well on to completion, and then we will travel from New-York *via* Yokohama, to Hong Kong in less than [illegible]

MINOR TOPICS.

We do not believe His Holiness the Pope could do a better deed, as a Christian and a Sovereign, than to put himself at the head of a small body of his troops and go to work exterminating the banditti who hold control of the greater part of the Papal territory and the regions adjacent. The accounts we find in European papers of the recent ravages of these robbers show that they are now more numerous and daring than ever before. They make travel in most places outside of Rome all but absolutely impossible, and their atrocities upon wayfarers are of the most cold-blooded character. The King of Italy complains that the Papal authorities countenance the operations of these bandits on the Italian frontier, and also encourage the outlaws in the Neapolitan territory. Perhaps this accusation is rather harsh, but certain it is that the Pope has not labored with sufficient zeal against them. He has just issued a proclamation offering a reward of 200 scudi for the capture of every brigand, dead or alive, and 1,200 for each brigand chief; but they care no more about this than they do about the fulminations and excommunications of the Church. Were the Pope to place himself at the head of 5,000 of his troops, cavalry and infantry, and prosecute an active Summer campaign against the banditti, he might not only restore order to his vexed dominions, and remove one of the greatest scandals against the Papal rule, but would at the same time advance the interests of the true faith.

Yesterday a telegram was received by Mr. CHITTENDEN, counsel for the Government, to release Mr. LEONARD HUICK upon nominal bail. Thereupon his bail was reduced from *two hundred thousand* to one thousand dollars. This being furnished, he was forthwith discharged. It was only Tuesday last that, upon affidavit of H. R. HURLBURT, Comptroller of the Currency, JOSEPH B. STEWART and LEONARD HUICK were arrested under a charge of embezzlement and of seeking to defraud the Government. On Tuesday the order of arrest was vacated as to Mr. STEWART, who was discharged; and yesterday Mr. HUICK was discharged upon nominal bail. This looks very much as though the affidavits presented by Judge BIRDSEYE on Tuesday last, to the effect that these arrests were a "put up" affair, were not without foundation. If these arrests were procured through the efforts of FISK & BELDEN and of DREW to anticipate or to retaliate for their own arrest by STEWART, it is a proceeding which deserves the highest degree of censure. While orders of arrest are quite in place in fitting cases, they should certainly not be made the means of spite or revenge. The public will be as curious to understand how these sudden discharges and releases occurred, as they are to ascertain the causes of such arrests. Altogether, it seems as though there was a hasty game of some sort played, and if such be the case the character and liberty of the citizen should not be put at stake.

We have often presented the pressing importance of establishing a school of instruction for boys in seamanship and navigation, and are glad to observe that the subject is receiving the attention of the Chamber of Commerce. The members of this body have direct personal interest at stake in the formation of a better class of mariners—in the training of lads who shall raise the standard of American seamanship to the highest limit. The Chamber of Commerce has not yet fully settled upon its plan of operation in this respect, but its main purpose will be the organization of a perfect nautical college, in which theoretical and practical instruction will be gratuitously given to all lads of good character who aspire to the position of shipmasters.

One good service which our Ambassadors abroad sometimes render their countrymen is that they prevent the possibility of stray American Jenkinses being mistaken for representatives of American manners and customs. "Mr. A.," as J. S. C. ABBOTT informs the public the Emperor NAPOLEON names him on a card, "about six inches square," is at great pains to exhibit to an envious world what honor and glory appertained to him on the occasion of his visit to the Tuileries. He describes his costume with minuteness; becomes ecstatic about the merits of wax candles as compared with gas; alludes just once to his "companions," two ladies from New-Haven; becomes enraptured with the "ten servants," who "carefully folded" their outer garments and placed them "upon shelves;" mysteriously alludes to only two individuals to whom the Emperor spoke on their presentation, (Mr. "A.," of course, being one;) had refreshments of the most intense description, and finally retired full of bliss. Happy "A.!" He must have had the extreme felicity of furnishing amusement to the Court and to the American Minister, who seems to have been figuratively nowhere.

The immigration tables which we gave yesterday, show what an exceedingly small proportion of the European immigrants to this country are settling in the Southern States. Out of thirteen thousand arrivals at this port during the last month, less than two hundred announced their intention of settling in the South, while on the other hand the westward tide continues as great as ever. We have no doubt that this may, in a slight degree, be attributed to the small effort made by the Southern States, in comparison with the Western, to attract emigration; but it is owing in a much larger measure to the unsettled condition of affairs in the South. Free political institutions, order, the chance for acquiring land, and the opportunities of labor, are the great attractions to emigration, and until the South can offer these as the West offers them, emigrants will prefer the latter.

The violent and excited debate which took place in the French Legislative body, on the 18th ult.—of which the TIMES gave a full report yesterday—is without a precedent since the establishment of the Second Empire. There have been lively discussions from time to time on the Mexican question, the American question, military reorganization, and such matters; but a dispute, or rather an explosion, like this on internal policy, the *coup d'état*, and other vulnerable points in the Emperor's career, has not heretofore been possible. It even sounds like the outbursts that ordinarily precede revolution in France. But still we have no idea that on this occasion it has any connection with anything of the kind. Messrs. THIERS and FAVRE may still entertain their revenges against the "Man of December;" but they have lately shown such an utter want of sympathy with the spirit of the times, the sentiment of the French people, and the current of European opinion, that they can no longer be considered as leaders of popular movements, or as men capable of inaugurating a revolution in their interests. The great latitude of language which they have been allowed in the Chambers shows that NAPOLEON comprehends this fact. And we imagine that all intelligent and disinterested observers will agree with him.

The Boston *Transcript* actually publishes in full the argument delivered April 3, before the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, by Ex-Gov. ANDREW, in favor of a judicious license law. The argument exhibits a thorough study of the encyclopedias, and gives frequent proof that the erudite Ex-Governor had access to some excellent index to periodical literature; but its most remarkable characteristic is its length, for it runs through more than twenty columns of the *Transcript*. Perhaps before the address was concluded the Committee which was condemned to listen to it seriously regretted that there was not in force a "judicious license law" putting some limit to the time which might be consumed by those called to make arguments before it.

The Broadway Railroad Bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and needs only the Governor's signature to become a law. This is the upshot of all the discussion and management of the Winter on City railroads. While various plans have been canvassed, while committees and commissioners have been busy in examining engineers, property owners and other witnesses as to the best, most feasible and least objectionable modes of relieving Broadway, and expediting transit through the island, the jobbers and lobbyists have been busy in securing votes to pass this bill. How they have passed it may be matter of subsequent inquiry, but probably will not. The mouths of all witnesses are stopped—by that most prudent law which our legislators are very careful to keep on the statute book, which punishes both parties to bribery exactly alike. We shall see what view the Governor takes of the affair.

The Senate, it seems, finding itself incompetent to the task, has devolved the duty of acting on the President's nominations upon the member of the House in whose District the nominee resides! This may strike the reader as incredible, but it is said to be true. The Senate, in the first place, refers the question to the Senators from *the State* concerned, and the two Senators, feeling unequal to the responsibility, refers it to the member from the district most directly involved. This is certainly bringing things down to the lowest level. The Constitution provides that officers shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The new system provides that no man shall be appointed to any office, except by the advice and consent of the member of the House whose reelection he can have a direct agency in effecting. To that depth of party subserviencies the Senate has sunk already!

If we are doomed to have our City railroad cars crowded to suffocation, is it not possible to devise some way of providing extra seats! Is the inventive genius of the country unequal to this simple task! One would suppose that a car might be devised which should contain three benches instead of two. One of the roads tried the experiment, which succeeds so well in both London and Paris, of furnishing seats on top; but this, we believe, was found to add too much to the weight of the load, and out of pure sympathy for the horses, the company gave it up. But certainly American ingenuity is not to be so easily baffled. We venture to say that if the companies would offer a premium for a car which would seat *forty* passengers instead of twenty-four it would speedily be forthcoming. It would, at all events, be worth their trying.

The Paris Exposition.

The following are extracts from a private letter dated Paris, March 19: "Between ourselves, everything is very much behind in all the sections, not in ours more than in the English or French, and, let them say what they please, the exhibition cannot be opened properly on the 1st of April. It is treason to whisper such a thing here, but it cannot be done. In spite of all the difficulties you have had to contend with in the United States and Mr. BUCKWITH has had here, our section is to-day as far advanced as that of any other nation. Everything is being urged forward as fast as possible, but the lazy laborers are demanding exorbitant wages and doing nothing in return for them. All our exhibitors, especially PARKERING and the agent of SELLENS & Co., are complaining of the French workmen. I think we will keep up with the other nations, and, of course, if we do shall come out all right."

TOWN TOPICS.

The remarkable success of the Board of Health in the matter of licenses, and the money benefit to the City therefrom, is a very significant comment upon the inefficiency of the old system. There were comparatively few liquor dealers who before the Board commenced its operations condescended to give attention to the law upon licenses. Only 754, out of 9,247 in New-York and Brooklyn, complied with the law, and a large

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ACTION.

A Philadelphia paper of to-day contains a dispatch from its correspondent in this city, headed "Startling Rumor," and going on to say that it is stated to-day upon very high authority that Attorney-General STANBERY has written an opinion for the President to the effect, that Gen. SHERIDAN has no right under the recent Military Reconstruction Bill to remove Mayor MONROE or any other officers in Louisiana; and in another paragraph the same correspondent says: "The President received yesterday from Gen. SHERIDAN his report of the removal of the New-Orleans officials, together with a statement that unless prevented by the authorities here he should remove many more, and unless he did so it would be impossible to carry out the Military Reconstruction Act in good faith." A New-York paper (the *Tribune*) contains similar statements. What the author of these paragraphs may regard as very high authority I am not prepared to say, but I am authorized by the very best authority to state that there is absolutely not one word of truth in either of the paragraphs above quoted. Mr. STANBERY has not written, nor has he been requested to write, an opinion on the subject, nor has Gen. SHERIDAN ever sent a line to the President with reference to the removal of the Louisiana officers. The Secretary of War a few days ago, sent a message to Gen. SHERIDAN, requesting a report of his action and the causes of the removals, but the report has not been received, though momentarily expected. The subject has been informally discussed in Cabinet, and it was understood to be the sense of the Administration that the Military Commanders are not warranted, under the Reconstruction Act, in removing civil officers, unless they are in some way obstructing the execution of the law: and that when such removals have been made, even upon good and sufficient grounds, the law does not authorize a Military Commander to appoint their successors. He can assign military officers to perform official duties which civil officers fail to execute, but he cannot appoint Attorney-Generals and other State officers: This is merely the informal conclusion of the Administration, but the subject has not been regularly before the Cabinet nor referred to the Attorney-General.

THE MILITARY BILL IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The President has received notice that at 11 o'clock to-morrow, in the United States Supreme Court, an injunction will be applied for to restrain the Executive and Military Commanders from further action under the Reconstruction Law. Attorney-Gen. STANBERY will appear on behalf of the President and military commanders.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

Notwithstanding the persistent assertions in telegrams from this city to the Northern Press, that Ex-Senator FOSTER would be nominated for the Austrian mission, and that he had had an understanding to that effect with Mr. SEWARD, &c., it appears that there was absolutely not the shadow of foundation in fact for the statement. Mr. FOSTER has not been considered in connection with the Austrian mission nor any other office. This I have from the best authority. The President to-day nominated Mr. NESMITH, late Senator from Oregon, to succeed Mr. MOTLEY at Vienna.

CONSUL AT PANAMA.

The President also nominated to-day Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH, of Ohio, to be Consul at Panama. Gen. SMITH's friends have been pressing his claims for United States Marshal of Louisiana and they are disappointed in the nomination for a consulship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is a settled fact that Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, of the Agricultural Bureau, will be removed. Nearly all the Agricultural Associations of the country have petitioned either the President or members of Congress for a change in that office, and they all concur in denouncing him as incompetent to transact its duties. An effort is being made for a reconsideration of KENNEDY's rejection, and if it falls another name will be sent in. Gov. HOLBROOK, of Vermont; Major JAMES A. GRINNELL, of Massachusetts, late chief clerk of the Department; Col. CAPRON, of Maryland; ORANGE JUDD, of New-York, and Col. ROSS, of Illinois, are mentioned as probable candidates. The squabble for the position is getting more and more interesting.

Prominent members of the Senate threaten that if Congress is compelled to assemble in July for the purpose of perfecting the reconstruction laws they will not hesitate to enlarge the disfranchising clause, as well as the powers of the Military Commanders. This opinion was drawn out by the publication of the rumor that Gen. SHERIDAN will be prohibited from making further removals of disloyal officers.

In the Executive Session of the Senate to-day, two hours and a half were spent in considering the nomination of Ex-Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, as Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, resulting in his confirmation by a bare majority of four votes. Gen. ROUSSEAU's case was then taken up and debated for an hour and a half, when it was laid over. Gen. SOL. MEREDITH of Indiana's nomination for the Surveyorship of Idaho was also laid over. A proposition for night sessions was defeated by six votes. No nominations of importance were considered.

The most strenuous efforts are being made by the Treasury Department to prevent the frauds on the revenue in the whisky and tobacco tax in North Carolina. It has been ascertained that only about one-fourth of the tax on those products was collected there last year.

The Senator from Delaware has been notified by the Senate, that if he again takes his seat in that body in an unseemly condition he shall be expelled from the Senate.

Senator THOMAS, of Maryland, has gone to New-York, to demand a retraction from the Bank of Commere of its allegation against him, and intends to bring suit against the bank in case of their refusal.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of April, 1867:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. bonds	$198,091,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868.	15,482,541 90
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,745,600 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	989,562,000 00
Navy pension fund	12,500,000 00
Total	$1,499,381,891 90

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Six per cent. bonds	$12,922,000 00
Three years' compound interest notes	139,028,640 00
Three year seven-thirty notes	582,330,150 00
Total	$734,280,780 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	$12,285,658 32

Debt Bearing no Interest.

United States notes	$375,417,249 00
Fractional currency	29,217,494 96
Gold certificates of deposit	12,590,600 00
Total	$417,225,343 96
Total debt	2,663,713,374 18
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	105,986,477 22
Currency	34,528,826 52
Total	$140,283,303 74
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,523,430,070 44

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of April, 1867.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE RINDERPEST IN EUROPE.

The Department of State has received a dispatch from the United States Legation at the Hague, dated March 16, in which the writer says: "Since my last letter the rinderpest has spread into Belgium and France. The reports of its progress in Holland, from the 5th of January to the 17th of February, shows a decline from week to week. The number of cases during that period was nearly 18,000; deaths, 7,175; slaughtered, 4,441; being a total loss of 11,616."

YELLOW FEVER AT PANAMA.

The following is an extract from a letter received at the NAVY Department, from the Surgeon of the United States ship *Jamestown*, dated Panama March 21:

"Yellow fever is prevailing at Panama, though it is attempted to conceal the fact. There is no fever at Aspinwall, nor on the vessels in the bay. We had rain about every fourth day for the first twenty days of this month, the temperature being, at 6 A. M., 76° 8'; at meridian, 81° 8'; at 6 P. M., 81° 8'; at midnight, 79° 7'. Very shortly after my arrival I advised Lieut.-Commander McDOUGAL that the fever was epidemic, and there was no hope of its disappearance in this locality while material remained for it to work upon, and recommended the departure of the ship at the earliest possible moment for a cold climate. The ship was ordered North on the 14th of March."

A PRIZE CASE.

The case of the steamer *William Bagaley* and cargo, captured in 1863, and condemned and sold in New-Orleans in 1864, and the money, some $218,000, paid into the Registry of the Court, was argued in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. It comes by appeal from the Eastern District of Louisiana, taken by JOSHUA BRADDON, of New-Albany, Ind. The vessel and cargo, at the beginning of the rebellion, belonged to COX, BRAINARD & Co., of which firm BRADDON was a member, owning one-sixth. He, however, remained loyal in Indiana, and his property in Mobile was confiscated by the rebels. The other members of the firm, HERSEE, WARRING, OTIS, BRAINARD and GAGE, remained in Mobile and run the vessel and cargo through the blockade. They were captured near Havana. Mr. HENRY CRAWFORD, of Indiana, counsel for BRADDON, opened the case, contending that the interests of a loyal citizen could not be divested by the rebellious acts of his former partners, and that as he gave no consent and had no control of the property which run the blockade, it was the duty of the Government to protect his interest, and not to despoil it; that neither the master nor rebel partners had authority to bind him, and that inasmuch as the United States had recaptured the property, the doctrine of *post limini* applied.

Mr. S. S. COX argued the question for the other partners, claiming to intervene now before Court the ground of the appellate Court having the case before them; that new parties and new proofs were allowed in Admiralty till the final decree of condemnation, and showing the pardons of his clients whereby they had been, since the condemnation and appeal, relieved of all penalties and disabilities; that the pardon had the effect to remit and restore; that there was no limitation to its effect; that running the blockade was a crime, and the crime being pardoned the property should be restored; that the parties, until after the case was brought to the Supreme Court, had no standing in Court; that the pardon was equivalent to a law authorizing the dismissal of the case against the property of the pardoned. He also held that by the thirteenth section of the Confiscation Act and the terms of the pardon the Executive clemency restored property.

Mr. ASHTON, Assistant Attorney-General replied, contending that the application should be made to the Court below; that the five partners were not before the Court, not having appealed; that the decree below was final; that the property was seized not because it was found under circumstances of guilt, but because the house of the firm was in the enemy's country; that the Confederate flag, register, master, &c., were sufficient to condemn, &c.

Judge LEWIS, of Pennsylvania, replies to-morrow, when the case will be submitted.

NAVAL.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Lieut.-Commander H. ERBEN, Jr., of the United States steamer *Huron*, dated Porto Grande, Cape Verde Island, March 2, 1867, and announcing the arrival of the *Huron* at the port after a passage of twenty-six days from New-York. Officers and crew well. Very rough weather was experienced during the passage. Commander ERBEN announced that he would leave for Rio de Janeiro on the 6th of March.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate to-day, after having thoroughly discussed the nomination of Ex-Gov. A. W. BRADFORD, of Maryland, as Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, confirmed it.

The President has nominated to the Senate Ex-Senator JAMES W. NESMITH, of Oregon, to be Minister to Austria.

A report prevails, but which is not authenticated, that he has nominated Dr. NORTON S. TOWNSHEND, formerly member of Congress from Ohio, to be Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Senate rejected the nomination of THOMAS SHRA, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Indiana.

Chief-Justice CHASE has prepared and will soon issue in printed form, a circular, stating the qualifications required for registrars in bankruptcy, which will afford a clear idea of the character of the gentlemen whom he will select for that service.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to $856,272.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Paymaster H. W. DUNN has been detached from the United States ship *New-Hampshire* and placed on waiting orders, and Paymaster H. L. WAITE ordered to the *New-Hampshire*. The resignation of Midshipman J. W. E. YORK, of the Naval Academy, has been accepted. Third Assistant Engineer CARLTON A. UNGER has been placed on the retired list. Acting Third Assistant Engineers DAVID A. NOONAN and W. H. TOUGHTON have been placed on waiting orders.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Argument in No. 156, Nichol et al. vs. Levy et al., was concluded, and the prize case, steamer *Beasley* and cargo vs. the United States, was taken up and partially argued. No. 158 will follow.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

David H. Burr vs. the United States, argued.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4.

ARMY REGISTER.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution that 10,000 copies of the Army Register for 1866 are hereby ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate. He did not know how many copies had heretofore been printed, but the Adjutant-General had said that he had been unable to obtain a sufficient number of copies to meet the demand of the regular army. Mr. MORTON further remarked it was but just that late volunteer officers should also be supplied.

Mr. EDMUNDS suggested that the resolution must go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. ANTHONY was aware that resolutions of this character had heretofore been passed by unanimous consent, but now not only by a rule of the Senate, but by law, they must be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The resolution was accordingly referred.

RAILROAD IN MICHIGAN.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan asking a grant of lands to construct a railroad from the iron regions to the Straits of Mackinaw, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution that hereafter no Chaplain shall be elected or appointed by the Senate.

Objection having been made, the resolution went over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the Senate went into Executive Session.

Death of the Rebel Secretary of War—Explosion and Great Loss of Life.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, April 4.

GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, formerly Confederate Secretary of War, died yesterday.

An explosion in the Clover Hill coal pits, Chesterfield County, occurred yesterday, and twenty-five white and fifty colored miners were killed. The pits to-day are burning, but the shafts are closed to extinguish the fire, so the bodies cannot be recovered.

Senator WILSON went to Petersburgh to-day.

Later dispatches from the Clover Hill Coal Pits, in Chesterfield County, give no further particulars of the disaster, except that three explosions were heard after the first one.

An attempt was made to descend the shaft, but the bursting out of flames prevented it. Nothing is known of what occurred in the pit. Thirty whites and thirty-nine blacks were at work in the mine at the time of the explosion.

Address by Senator Wilson in Virginia

PETERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, April 4.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, addressed a large assemblage in front of JARRATT's Hotel tonight. The colored element was largely predominant and enthusiastic in their manifestations of approval and applause. The Senator spoke for upward of an hour, proclaiming himself radical and entirely committed to the radical principles of the late war; and said neither North nor South were guiltless in the conflict. He said the negro was now as much a citizen of the United States as the President, and entitled to all the privileges of the white man; he disclaimed all intention on the part of Congress and the North to degrade or humiliate the South by the measures of reconstruction; but rather aimed to elevate the lowly and the oppressed.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Contributions from the United States.

We give below a complete official list of works of art contributed to the Paris Exposition, together with names of the contributors, as furnished by J. O. DENNY, Esq., United States Agent.

The remaining groups (there being ten in all) will be given hereafter.

FIRST GROUP—WORKS OF ART.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wm. J. Hoppin, Chairman; Messrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Jonathan Sturges, Abraham Cozzens, Robert L. Stuart, Wm. T. Blodgett, J. Taylor Johnston, Robert M. Olyphant, Wm. P. Wright, Shepard Gandy, Henry T. Tuckerman, Chas. L. Tiffany, Michael Knoedler, Samuel P. Avery, Joseph Harrison, Jr., George Whitney.

CLASS I.—PAINTINGS IN OIL BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

Baker, G. A., New-York. Portrait of a Child; owned by A. M. Comens; Portrait of a Lady; owned by F. Prentice.

Beard, W. H., New-York, Bear Dance; owned by Josiah Caldwell.

Bierstadt, A., New-York, The Rocky Mountains; owned by James McHenry.

Boughton, G. H., London, Winter Twilight; owned by R. L. Stuart; The Penitent; owned by J. F. Kensett.

Castlear, J. W., New-York, Genesee Flats; owned by Shepherd Gandy; A Swiss Lake, owned by R. M. Olyphant.

Church, F. E., New-York, Niagara; owned by J. T. Johnston; Rainy Season in the Tropics; owned by M. O. Roberts.

Coleman, S., New-York, Landscape.

Cropsey, J. F., New-York, Mount Jefferson, N. H.; owned by R. M. Olyphant.

Dix, C. T., Paris, Marine.

Durand, A. B., New-York, In the Woods; owned by Jonathan Sturges; A Symbol; owned by R. M. Olyphant.

Elliott, C. L., New-York, Portrait; owned by Fletcher Harper.

Gifford, S. R., New-York, Mansfield Mountain, Vt.; owned by Robert Gordon; Home in the Wilderness; owned by M. Knoedler.

Mignot, L. R., London, Sources of the Susquehanna; owned by H. W. Derby.

Moran, T., Philadelphia, Autumn on the Connemaugh, owned by C. L. Sharples; River—Corn.

Richards, W. T., Philadelphia, Woods in June; owned by R. L. Stuart; Foggy Day, Nantucket owned by Geo. Whitney.

Weir, J. F., New-York, The Gun Foundry; owned by R. P. Parrott.

White, R., New-York, Thoughts of Liberia; owned by R. L. Stuart.

Whittredge, W., New-York, The old Hunting Ground; owned by J. W. Pinshot; Rhode Island Coast; owned by L. M. Comens.

CLASS II.—VARIOUS PAINTINGS AND DESIGNS.

Darley, F. O. C., New-York, Cavalry Charge at Fredericksburgh, Va., owned by W. T. Blodgett; Bank Note Vignettes; owned by Bank Note Company.

Johnson, E., New-York, Wounded Drummer Boy; owned by Century Club.

Rouse, S. W., Boston, Crayon Portraits; owned by W. T. Blodgett.

CLASS III.—SCULPTURE, &C.

Foley, Margaret F., Rome, marble medalions, in bas relief, portraits and ideal heads.

Hosmer, Harriet G., Rome, the "Sleeping Fawn," the "Waking Fawn."

Rogers, J., New-York, group statuettes, plaster.

Thompson, Launt, New-York, statue of Napoleon, bronze, owned by C. C. D. Pinsbot; bust of the Rocky Mountain Trapper, plaster; bust of W. C. Bryant, owned by C. H. Ludington.

Volk, L. W., Chicago, bust of A. Lincoln, marble.

Ward, J. Q. A., New-York, Indian Hunter and Dog, bronze, owned by Central Park, New-York; The Freedman, bronze, owned by John Baker.

CLASS V.—ENGRAVINGS, &C.

American Bank Note Company, New-York—Specimens of bank-note and other engraving and printing.

Marshall, W. E., Newark, N. J., engravings on steel, Lincoln and Washington.

National Bank Note Company, New-York, specimens of bank-note engraving.

Halpin, J., New-York, engraving on steel, President Lincoln.

The Steamer Monongahela—Celebration by Colored People—Affray with Soldiers, and One Negro Killed—Changes in the Fifth Artillery—Incendiary Fire.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 1.

The United States steamer *Monongahela* arrived in the harbor late on Saturday afternoon, and this morning proceeded to the Gosport Navy-yard. She has been on a short cruise to the southern coast, and visited Wilmington, N. C., Beaufort, Port Royal and Charleston, S. C. At the Gosport Navy-yard supplies and coal will be furnished her, and upon the arrival of Commodore BOGGS in the gunboat *De Soto*, which is daily expected, she will sail for the West Indies, to join the flagship *Susquehanna*, now cruising in those latitudes.

On last Saturday the colored population of Yorktown and vicinity celebrated the passage of the Military Reconstruction Bill by a procession. The affair was conducted in good taste, and the participants being composed solely of colored people, the arrangements were made with the view of the procession taking place quietly and peaceably. No trouble was apprehended, and none would have occurred during the day had it not been for a few discordant spirits outside of the procession, who engaged in a *melée*, resulting in bloodshed and the death of one of the colored men. It appears that two soldiers belonging to a detachment of the Fifth United States Artillery, stationed at Yorktown, while under the influence of liquor, came in contact with some colored men who were not engaged in the procession, and a disturbance speedily resulted. The soldiers displayed their revolvers during the *melée*, and discharged one promiscuously into the procession, fortunately, however, without injuring any one. They were then attacked, and in the forcible means used in obtaining possession of their revolvers, one of them was discharged (intentionally it was thought at the time, but it may have been purely accidental,) and its contents fired into the abdomen of a colored man, Lieut. MASSEY, of the Freedmen's Bureau, states that hearing of the disturbance, he proceeded to the scene and reached there in time to prevent further violence. The wounded man died in a few hours after he was shot, and the two soldiers were arrested and sent to the fortress, where they are now confined, to await trial before a Court-martial under charges for murder.

Important changes, resulting from recent appointments, will shortly be made in that portion of the Fifth Artillery Regiment now garrisoning Fort Monroe. The following are these promotions:

1st First Lieut. J. W. Piper, Regimental Adjutant, to be Captain Company B, stationed here; Brevet Major Valentine H. Stone, to be Captain Company I, stationed at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. S. Gansevoorte, to be Captain Company E, Barrancas Barracks, Florida; Lieut. J. R. Wilson, to be First Lieutenant Company C, at Fort Monroe; Brevet Major Randolph, now stationed at Dry Tortugas, to be Captain Company A, Fort Monroe; Lieut. Paul Boesmer, transferred from Key West and promoted to be First Lieutenant Co. C, Fortress Monroe; Lieut. Day, transferred from Fortress Monroe, and promoted to be First Lieutenant Co. E, Key West. Those officers who have been ordered to other stations of duty will shortly take their departure for the selected military posts.

Parties arriving in Norfolk from James City County, Va., bring intelligence of the destruction by fire of a large store belonging to a gentleman named WATERMAN, formerly a Lieutenant in a colored regiment. It appears Lieut. WATERMAN had excited the enmity of some of his neighbors by marrying the daughter of one of the prominent residents. He had recently started in business, and was absent on a tour to the North purchasing goods for his operations, when some of the inhabitants on last Saturday night visited his place and set fire to the building, burning it completely down to the ground. There was no insurance on the building, and the loss will be very severe.

Address of the Connecticut Democratic State Committee to the People of the Union.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, April 4.

The Democratic Committee of Connecticut greet you with the result of the election in this State. The Democrats and Conservative electors have achieved a signal victory on these issues; in favor of representation in Congress by every State; immediate union on the basis of the Constitution; no usurpation of unadjusted power by Congress; no military despotism in this Republic; no Congressional force bills to establish negro suffrage. On these issues we have swept the State by 800 majority on Governor, and a net majority of 1,800 on Congressmen. We gain three of the four members of Congress. On these issues was the battle fought and won.

JAS. GALLAGHER, Chairman.

Movement of Troops.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 4.

Companies A and G of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, 380 officers and men, passed up the Ohio River to-day.

Brutal Murder of Gen. Joseph Bailey.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, April 4.

Ex-Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH BAILEY, Sheriff of Vernon County, Mo., was brutally murdered while discharging the duties of his office by two brothers, LEWIS and PERRY PIXLEY, on the 29th ultimo. Gen. BAILEY will be remembered as the gallant officer whose ingenuity extricated Commodore FOOTE's gunboat Red River a perilous situation at the time of the disastrous BANKS' expedition up the Red River in 1864. The affair caused intense excitement in the border counties. The citizens have subscribed $3,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers.

Places of Holding the Elections.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 3, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please call attention to the fact that by the act to provide for a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution, passed March 29, 1867, the officers required by law to make designation of the places of holding elections will meet Tuesday next, April 9, for the purpose of fixing the places of holding the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and that they will give notice of the places designated in the manner provided by law.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.

The Indian Outrages in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 4.

Idaho advices of March 28, say that Indian outrages in the Snake and Boise River Valley are numerous. Hardly any stock has been left by the savages to work the farms.

The Indians had attacked the Owhegee stage, and killed the driver and two passengers. The other passengers escaped.

AMUSEMENTS.

The French Theatre.

The tragedy of "Lucretia Borgia"—not the wretched parody which playgoers are insensate enough to tolerate on the English stage, but the very absorbing drama by VICTOR HUGO, which French critics have come to consider "the most perfect specimen of its kind," and which at first they were pleased to describe less graciously as "a chaos of murders and debaucheries, of heroism and meanness"—was represented at this theatre, last evening, before a discriminating audience, whose applause showed how little they sympathised with the latter opinion. It reintroduced to New-York, in the leading character, Madame LARKET, an *artiste* with whom the public here already have some acquaintance. Never less than impressive in anything she undertakes, and eminently forcible in many things, there is yet a dignity of tragedy in some of the later scenes of this play which she does not attain. Nevertheless, she gave a personation characterized throughout by judgment, and in which there was a deal of fervid expression quite appropriate to the situation. Mme. LARKET, rather questionably, we think, ignores history, and presents to us a *Lucretia* with dark and glossy locks. What becomes of the red hair that poets and romancists have celebrated? The rest of the characters were represented by some of the members of the New-Orleans company, and the new faces were pleasantly received. M. FOUNIER's *Gennaro* was marked by some clever traits and a thorough appreciation of the poet's purpose. As it should be, his acting in the last act was his best. Next Thursday this company will represent "La Dame aux Camelias," and Mme. LARKET will appear as *Marguerite Gautier*—a character for which she has every capacity. After Lent an interesting event will occur at this theatre in the debut in a French *rôle* of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, who will undertake the novel character for the benefit of Mme. LARKET.

New-York Theatre.

The very admirably acted drama of "Jenie Deans" will have but a few more representations at this theatre. The performance of the tearful Scotch story continues to interest the very finest audiences, but Messrs. SMITH & RANKE desire to vary the performances during the last weeks of their management, and so chose to withdraw it thus speedily. The drama of "Griffith Gaunt" is to be revived, with its original cast and scenery, and with Miss ROSE ETTINGE as *Kate Peyton*.

Book Trade Sale.

Yesterday was the third day of the book trade sale by Messrs. LEAVITT, STRERRIGE & Co. The attendance was quite large. The sale commenced with the invoice of GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, who offered such standard works as "Agassiz and Gould's Principles of Zoology," "Hamilton's Lectures," "Roget's Thesaurus," "Wayland's Moral Science," "Paley's Natural Theology," "Bayne's Essays" and "Cruden's Concordance." The prices obtained were up to the standard. "Rawlinson's Historical Evidence" brought 75 cents; "Malcom's Bible Dictionary," 85 cents; "Kitto's Palestine," 95 cents; "Gotthold's Emblems," 55 cents.

BRIDGMAN & CHILDS' invoice came next. It was a small one, but brought good prices.

GRAVES & YOUNG, of Boston, offered a series of juvenile books consisting of the "Percy Family," the "Cedar Brook Stories," "Gregory's Menagerie" and the "Brookside Series." They brought from 37½ cents to 50 cents per volume.

M. DODD's invoice was of a similar character to the above. It contained besides a few standard works.

The invoices of H. B. FULLER, FREDERICK SCOFIELD, C. W. ROBACK—the astrological man—and WILLIAM GOWANS were of a very miscellaneous character.

J. E. TILTON & Co came next with some beautiful editions of "Tennyson," "Goldsmith" and "Shakespeare," which sold tolerably well. Some illustrated works followed, and the invoice closed with a quantity of fairy stories got up in attractive style.

E. C. MARKLEY & SON, of Philadelphia, offered a small invoice of standard books.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.'s invoice comprised a very large assortment of standard and other works among which were "Agassiz's Structure of Animal Life," "Marsh's Lectures on the English Language," "Titcomb's Letters, &c.," "French's Study of Words," "Craik's History of English Literature," "The Federalist," "Lange's and Owen's Commentaries," "Froude's England," "Duyc Kinck's Cyclopædia," "Latham's Political Economy," and "Dean Stanley's Sermons and Lectures." Most of the books offered by the Messrs. SCRIBNER brought remunerative prices.

A. C. GOODMAN offered a small invoice of Testaments. Then came G. & C. MERRIAM's invoice of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," which sold at prices that left but a small margin to the retail dealer. An invoice of "Webster's Dictionary" from BREWSTER & TELBETON, of Boston, also sold well.

In the evening, L. PRANG & Co., of Boston, offered some of their beautiful chromo-lithographs, which sold for about one-half of the retail prices.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE CITY RAILROAD COMPANIES.—An action was brought in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday by PATRICK GRACE, guardian of MARY ANN GRACE, an infant, against the Brooklyn and Canarsie Railroad Company for damages amounting to $5,000, on account of injuries sustained. The plaintiff is about 4 years of age, residing with her parents in Bergen-street, between Carlton and Portland avenues. On the 6th of September last she was in the street in front of her residence when a car belonging to the Company coming toward Brooklyn came along, and the child being near the track at the time was struck by the dash-board of the car and knocked down, from the effect of which one of her legs was badly mutilated. The plaintiffs further claim that at the time of the accident the driver of the car had his face turned away from the horses, and was acting in the double capacity of driver and conductor, and that if he had simply been acting in the capacity of driver the accident would not have happened. The defence is the same—that the accident was not the result of any carelessness on the part of the Company but was the result of negligence on the part of the parents of plaintiff, in allowing a child of such tender age to be on the street without any one to take care of her. A number of witnesses were examined, and the case was given to the jury, who returned with a verdict of $750 in favor of plaintiff.....An action was brought in the City Court yesterday by OWEN O'DONNELL, administrator of CATHARINE O'DONNELL, who lost her life on the evening of the 25th of December last on the Fulton-avenue Railroad, being run over by a car directly after leaving another car at the corner of Downing-street. The amount of damage claimed is $5,000. GEORGE PALMER, the conductor of the down-car which ran over deceased, testified that at the time of the accident he was inside of the car collecting fare; that it was dark, being about 7 o'clock in the evening, and that he noticed nothing unusual till he felt the car jarred twice, as if it went over a large plank, only the jar was somewhat broken, as if by something soft. Immediately he heard an exclamation from some one who was on the rear platform that they had run over a person; the car was stopped, the woman was taken to the sidewalk, dead or dying, and after some minutes delay, the passengers becoming impatient, the car proceeded to Fulton Ferry. On his return, himself and driver were arrested at Bedford. The driver appeared to be sober and capable of properly managing a car. REUBEN S. DECKER, a passenger, who was standing on the rear platform, testified to the same facts, as to the darkness, &c. He heard the bell of the upward bound car, felt the jar, saw the woman lying on the down track with her head between the rails. He gave the alarm, and stopped the upward-bound car to ask the conductor if that lady had got off his car. He replied that she did. Some other evidence was taken, and the case was given to the jury, who retired, but being unable to agree, were directed to bring in a verdict this (Friday) morning.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Kings County Republican primary meetings were held last evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Senatorial and Assembly Conventions to take place on Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst. The following were chosen in the Wards named: *First Ward—Senatorial*—Gen. C. Smith, E. A. Studwell, John Oakhow, C. P. Clark, Wm. Ryer. *Assembly*—T. Ward, John Fowler, S. W. Brower, L. Lewis, M. C. Earle. *Second Ward—Senatorial*—James Hanley, R. Austin, George Wilhelm. *Assembly*—Andrew Fitzgerald, J. M. Van Cott, A. R. Thorn, J. F. Manwell, R. H. Holt. *Assembly*—George W. Parsons, Charles J. Lowrey, A. D. Wheelock, Sidney Sanderson, Peter W. Ostrander. *Fourth Ward—Senatorial*—E. Baldwin, J. J. Gosch, J. Rowe, J. Fay, George Washington. *Assembly*—George L. Bennett, Seth R. Rockwell, P. W. Voorhies, J. Oxley, E. Van Ost. *Fifth Ward—Senatorial*—C. Mckardle, S. W. Butcher, George Edwards, Thomas Mason, John Lee. *Assembly*—John Naylor, John G. Bunting, Robert Waldy, Wm. O. Brown, Charles Phillips. *Sixth Ward—Senatorial*—Silas B. Dutcher, Jos. Woodhead, Wm. M. Van Idea, Henry Bristow. *Assembly*—Wm. H. N. Cadman, A. H. Maxwell, George M. Martin, Joseph N. Woodhead, Herman Bennett, Jr. *Tenth Ward—Senatorial*—Joseph Pugh, Joseph Monk, Edwin Baker, Thos. Swaney, J. T. Whitlock. *Assembly*—Volney Green, John Cline, J. A. Mott, R. F. Rogers, Sr., H. Gildersleeve. *Eleventh Ward—Senatorial*—E. L. Sanderson, E. B. Fowler, W. F. B. Sloan, W. C. Reid, Edward Gascoigne. *Assembly*—Wm. Kessler, Wm. Bennett, R. M. Roberts, Isaac W. Peck, George Blackmer.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT TROUBLE.—The Fire Commissioners of the Western District held a regular meeting at No. 9 Court-street last evening, Messrs. FELIX CAMPBELL, BURDETT SMITHER, A. B. THORNE and WALKER BARNS, Jr., present. Mr. CAMPBELL, the Chairman, called up the case of the apparatus locked up last week, when WM. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Counsel for the Companies, moved a postponement until next Thursday evening, which was granted. The apparatus, it appears, are to be turned out duly, but the members of the different companies arrested for violating the law, in running down grades, are held for examination. The number of apparatus locked up was sixteen, which does not comprise half the Department. The Commissioners, after ordering the apparatus to be locked up, directed the Chief Engineer to order all the other companies to do duty in every district until the matter was settled, but which he failed to do. The meeting, having no further business, adjourned.

ANOTHER ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—On Wednesday evening, three men, named MICHAEL GILLEN, THOMAS GILLEN, and MICHAEL FITZGERALD, all hatters by trade, became exceedingly disorderly in Steuben-street, near Myrtle-avenue. Seeing them, Officer LEWIS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, attempted their arrest. They attacked him with clubs, cut his face badly, and tore off his clothes. They were, however, arrested subsequently and held for examination by Justice MORRINGER.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The following officers were elected at the Athenæum last evening, for the ensuing year: Directors—Camden C. Dyke, Thos. Webster, Benjamin P. Lunt, E. W. Corlies, Raymond Jenkins. Inspectors of Election—Henry J. Cullen, Willis L. Ogden, Frank H. Howland.

STATISTICS OF INQUESTS.—During the month of March the Brooklyn Coroners held 32 inquests, of which one was homicide, 1 infanticide, 7 suicides, 9 accidents, 1 disease of heart, 3 accidental drowning, and 9 of apoplexy.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Friday, April 5.—Nos. 63, 66¾, 67, 68, 70, 73, 48, 75 to 83 inclusive, 85, 87, 30.

"Boys"

will find a large stock of first class clothing at low prices at

ABBATT & MOORE'S,
No. 507 Broadway.

Custom department for men and boys complete.—*Advertisement.*

Tried to Use It.

Mrs. W. H. Sadler, of Baltimore, Md., writes: "I am delighted with my machine. I found it hard to appreciate its merits—having tried to use a 'lock-stitch' machine for a year; but—it never gave satisfaction. Yours works like a charm, and never fails to please. Nothing could induce me to part with my Wilcox & Gibbs."—*Advertisement.*

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep and its parents unbroken rest. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Paris Exhibition.

A WORD TO VOYAGERS.

The grand exodus to the World's Fair at Paris has commenced, and every steamer that leaves for Europe, for some months to come, will be freighted with passengers bound to the French capital. Pleasures, however, have their drawbacks; and, between the cup of enjoyment and the expectant lip, something disagreeable is apt to intervene. In this case it is sea-sickness—a malady which seems but a small matter, perhaps, to those who have never felt its horrors, but is in reality, while it lasts, one of the severest physical afflictions to which humanity is subject. There are many dangerous disorders which can be more easily and pleasantly borne than ocean nausea. Is it an unavoidable evil? It has been considered so; but it is not. Testimony of the most emphatic and unimpeachable character shows, beyond all cavil, that it can be cured by from one to five doses of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in the course of a few hours. This peculiar and important property of the great tonic and alterative of the age is well understood by the Captains of ocean steamers and by the officers generally of our merchant marine; but it is not as widely known as it ought to be by the public at large. There are hundreds of both sexes who would be delighted to visit the Great Exposition if they could be guaranteed against sea-sickness, but who have made up their minds to forego this spectacle rather than endure the tortures which they suppose to be inseparable from a sea voyage.

The guarantee these parties would be overjoyed to receive the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS ARE PREPARED TO GIVE, and FULL CONFIDENCE MAY BE PLACED IN IT. Every other device of medical art has failed of the desired effect, but this has never failed. Whoever wishes to cross the Atlantic triumphantly, without suffering a pang worth naming from the malady, has only to secure this powerful yet harmless antidote in advance. It will either arrest the sickness at once or it will clear the stomach of its contents and leave it, within the space of six hours or so, proof against any further attacks

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our offices large rooms for the accommodation of the public in dealing for investment in and exchanges of Government securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108¼	June, 1-30	105¾	106
Coupon, 1881	108	108¼			
1-20 Coupon, '62	104¾	105	July, O.T.Rs's	107¾	108
5-20 Coupon, '62	104¾	105			
5-20 Coupon, '64	104¾	105	May, O.T.Rs's	107¾	108
5-20 Coupon, '65	104¾	105			
5-20 Coupon, '65	107¾	108	Aug. O.T.Rs's	107¾	108
5-20 new, '65	106¾	106¾			
10-40 Registered	97¾	98¾	May, O.T.Rs's	107¾	108
10-40 Coupon	97¾	98¾			
July, 1-30	105¾	106	Aug. O.T.Rs's	107¾	108
August, 1-30	105¾	106¾	Oct. O.T.Rs's	107¾	108

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES OF 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS
¼ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION
on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted accordingly to Government rate.
The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.
Until further notice, we will pay the express charges on August 7-30s sent us for conversion, and on new 5-20s ordered returned after conversion.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

Deposits received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (*as per agreement.*)
Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA R. R. CO.

Amply secured by land grant and completed road.
Interest 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York.
A limited amount of bonds will be sold on very favorable terms.
Full particulars furnished by
P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers,
No. 46 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL
AND
PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA 7 PER CENT.,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road at the very low price of 85 cents upon the dollar. These Bonds are but 25 miles less than the whole length of the line, and being the first mortgage upon the road and equipments.
The Company have a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile among the choicest farming land of the States.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.,
Opposite U. S. Treasury, New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 BROAD-STREET-PLACE,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT negotiable in all European cities.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, }
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867. }

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—Take notice that the Directors of this Company, at their meeting held this day, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The stockholders of the Company, at a meeting of such stockholders, the Directors of the Company, in the manner required by law, and held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of March last, and, with the concurrence of more than two-thirds in value of all its stockholders, authorize and sanction the increase of the capital stock of the Company to the amount of thirteen millions, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand and four hundred dollars; and

Resolved, That the capital stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby increased to the amount of thirteen millions, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand and four hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the Stock Transfer Books of this Company be closed on the 10th day of April, inst., and that the persons or parties, in whose name such shall be standing on that day, be entitled to subscribe on the 15th day of April, inst., be entitled to subscribe at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, for an equal amount of such stock.

That the price of the additional stock shall be $50 per share, payable as follows:

Fifteen dollars per share at the time of subscribing.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of May next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of June next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of July next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of August next.
Five dollars per share on the 16th day of September next.
Ten dollars per share on the 15th day of October next.

That on the 15th day of October next, all installments being paid, full paid stock shall be issued.

Resolved, That where parties desire, for their own convenience, to anticipate payments, their money for any number of installments will be received, but no interest will in any case be allowed; nor will the stock be issued until the 15th day of October next.

Resolved, That failing to subscribe on or before the 15th day of April inst., or neglecting to pay their several installments as they severally become due, will lose all right to the additional stock, and will be deemed to have abandoned their subscriptions.

Resolved, That the subscriptions may be made to the additional stock either in person or by attorney. A scrip receipt will be given for the payments made, and this receipt must be presented at this office on the payment of any of the subsequent installments, in order to have them entered upon it, and be surrendered to be cancelled on the issue of the additional stock.

Resolved, that where parties desire to receive full stock on the 15th day of April inst., they may do so by paying $54 per share at the time of making their subscriptions. By order of the Board.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND DEEP RUN COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.

EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

March 27, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, No. 43 FINE-ST. }
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th of April. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS, }
Nos. 58 and 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1867. }

WE OFFER FOR SALE ANY PART OF $100,000 St. Louis Six per Cent. Bonds at 81 per cent. int. Bonds dated 1st of April, 1867, payable twenty years from date; interest payable at National Bank of Republic, New-York. Liberal commission allowed brokers.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. Issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.

NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,
Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.
Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE TANNERDALE (GAS) COAL COMPANY.
Par value $5. Capital $250,000. Paying dividends of from 1 per cent. to 1¾ per cent. per month.
For sale by
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

OFFICE OF TANNERDALE COAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867. }

Messrs. Wagstaff & Goetchius:
In reply to your inquiry as to the earnings and profits of the Tannerdale Coal Company, I would state that the net earnings now are equal to one per cent. per month, and after May 1 the shipments of coal will be increased, making the earnings equal to 1¾ per cent. per month net upon the capital stock of the Company.
Yours, respectfully,
J. KIRKPATRICK, President.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Dr.—		
Loans and discounts		$805,666 66
Banking-house		30,000 00
Expenses		7,462 69
United States taxes		3,667 11
Premiums		15,500 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		300,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		75,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		1,900 00
Due from National Banks		22,866 08
Cash items, Exchanges, &c.	$97,423 26	
Legal-tender notes	151,156 00	
Compound interest notes	50,000 00	
Specie	5,859 88	
National Bank Notes	16,053 00	
Fractional Currency	13,456 00—	$333,060 13
Total		$1,297,075 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Profits	13,232 26
Dividends unpaid	200 00
Circulation	280,000 00
Individual deposits	$677,176 24
Due Treasurer United States	54,021 76
Due National Banks	16,295 15— 748,043 17
Total	$1,297,075 08

I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York, } ss.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 4th day of April, 1867.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Notary Public, New-York.
(Five Cent U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, cancelled.)

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK
FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT,
H AND 5 PER CENT. PAID IN.
ALSO
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

SELLEFONTAINE LINE,
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown City, Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Stocks and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

ELECTION.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

An election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of this Company, on the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
EDMUND BURRY, No. 44 Nassau-st.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of this Company to extend its First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1867, for thirty years, at seven per cent. per annum. These Bonds are a First Mortgage of $6,000,000 on the entire property of the Company, and the power to extend them is given by an act of the State of New-York, which provides that the Company may extend any or all its Mortgage Bonds, in the order of their respective priorities.

Proposals will be received up to the 10th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for extending any portion of the bonds and paying to the holders thereof the difference between the highest premium thereon will be entitled to extend said Bonds, *pro rata*, on the amount of their bid, as the Bonds to be presented by the bidder.

On the 1st day of July, 1867, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such Bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and new sheets of Coupons for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of a mutual agreement of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore.

Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London, or Frankfort, Germany, on the notice to the Company, in manner to be hereafter determined, of the numbers of the Bonds to be extended in each place.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1867. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot Bonds, as follows: 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 570, 571, 244, 443, 234, 34, 72, 158, 264, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 268, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. M. JOHNSON, No. 24 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS. }
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Globe Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1867. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867. }

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following by-law has been adopted by the Directors of this Company, regulating the election of Directors, viz.:

"No transfer of stock shall be made for thirty days next preceding the annual election of Directors."

HORATIO N. OTIS, secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 130 BROADWAY. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Croton Fire Insurance Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, April 16, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A. T. RICHARDS, Sec. pro tem.

NOTICE.—ALL BANKS AND THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned against paying or negotiating a certified check for $600, drawn by Thomas J. Griffiths to my order, on the Second National Bank of Jersey City, the same having been lost, but not indorsed by me.

SARAH LIPTCHILD.

HUDSON CITY, N. J., April 3, 1867.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by
STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
No. 36 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND Bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT E. RIDDLE,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

W. B. SCOTT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 PINE-ST.—Railroad Bonds bought and sold on commission. Bonds giving an interest of 10 per cent. per annum for sale. Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgage Bonds wanted.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—in 10,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 12 Cooper Institute.

H. CRANE'S
DENTAL OFFICE,
No. 21 Bible House, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 163 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-second-st.
Six per cent. interest free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
BENJAMIN T. SMITH, President.
RICHARD KNIGHT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money deposited before April 11 will draw interest from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST. ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Bank open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SIMEON A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
SIX PER CENT. Interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 304 and 306 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $4,000, free of tax.
Money deposited before April 21 bears interest from April 1. ASSETS, $2,116,434 96.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from April 1. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of Tax. Open Daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV. corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest at once.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½) free of Government tax, on the stock, payable on and after TUESDAY, 16th April, 1867, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered as of New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th day of March, 1867, at 3 P. M., and reopen the 17th day of April, 1867.

F. M. RUTTENBER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1867. }

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. OUT OF THE EARNINGS of the road for the THREE MONTHS ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent, free of Government tax has this day been declared payable on demand.

E. J. S. CLINTON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS A SPECIALTY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
offer at low prices a large and complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS OF THE BEST BRANDS,
BED AND TABLE LINEN
of the best Irish, Scotch and Barnsley makes, together with a complete assortment of
TOWELS, DIAPERS, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS,
and everything else in the Linen line, to which they invite the attention of housekeepers and others in want of such goods.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
WILL REMOVE INTO THEIR "NEW STORE"
MAY 1.
Until that time they will offer their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES
AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION.
No. 389 Broadway.

PARIS,
AU PETIT M. THOMAS.
RUE DE RAMBUTEAU, No. 28,
RUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ, No. 15,
(Near the Exhibition Palace.)
This House, established upwards of 60 years, is universally and favorably known for the quality of its establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortments of
SILKS,
FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS,
LACE,
LINGERIE,
READY-MADE
ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
FURS,
COTTON AND THREADSTUFFS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS,
CARPETS,
RIBBONS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.
TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CACHMIRES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDES,
30 RUE RICHELIEU, 30.
Messrs. VERDÉ DELISLE, the above proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all of the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the prices of manufacturers instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.
N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

M. SULLIVAN,
No. 1,199 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.
begs to announce that she has opened, on Thursday, April 4, 1867, a large and fashionable assortment of Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, and Hats, made in the latest style or Spring and Summer wear.
WALKING AND TRAVELING SUITS.
ready made and made to order.
No. 1,199 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.
AT AGNELLET & PERRISIN BRO.'S,
No. 493 Broadway,
Jobbers and importers will confidentially find a stock of twelve regular qualities of MALINES BABOUIN.
Also, Crapes, Caristanes, Gazaus, Dona Maria, Laces, Veils, &c.
Just received from their own Paris manufactory, their new patented "CUIRASS DIAMANT," which has created a great sensation in the Paris millinery trade.

AT P. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN,
Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., &c., ready made and made to order.

AT P. DE PERCEVAL'S,
BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
FRENCH LINGARIE for ladies and children, large stock of EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, CHEMISE BANDS, DRAWERS, TRIMMINGS, NIGHT-GOWN SETS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER for HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BED CLOTHES. EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE.
$1 50 for the best, $1 25 for the seconds; every pair warranted. Also, fabric gloves at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' and gents' kid gloves received; new styles.
W. H. SLOAN, Nos. 260 and 262 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERS, BUY YOUR GOODS AND pattern bonnets at our store. We sell 25 per cent. less than any other house. Remember you save $25 on every hundred. Ribbons, Satins, &c.
L. BARNS, No. 377 Broadway.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
will be offered for sale
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 1,
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS.....$8 00 to $20
PANTS.....$2 00 to $10
VESTS.....$1 50 to $6
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1867. }

In accordance with the provisions of The Act of Congress, approved March 1, 1867, which is in the words and figures following, viz.:

AN ACT to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized to invite proposals by public advertisement for the period of six years, for the conveyance of mails by steam-vessels, to and from the city of Washington, New-York, Boston and San Francisco respectively, for mail steamship service between the port of San Francisco, in the United States and the port of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, by the way of ——, semi-monthly, in the first American iron-coating steamships, to be of not less than one thousand tons. Government measurement, each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum between said ports; and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for said service, for a term of not more than two years, to begin from the first steamship of the said line which shall depart from the port of San Francisco with the mails for the Hawaiian Islands: *Provided*, That no bid shall be considered which shall amount to more than seven-five thousand dollars for the twelve round trips per annum, nor unless the same be from a citizen or citizens of the United States, and accompanied by an offer of good and sufficient sureties, (also citizens of the United States,) for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided further*, That before the acceptance of the said steamships by the Postmaster-General for the said service, they shall be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the Government of the United States shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure, from any cause, to perform any of the monthly voyages stipulated for in this contract, a pro rata deduction may be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the performance of the service, and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power at any time to determine the contract in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

Approved March 2, 1867."

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Post-office Department in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. or WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867, for conveying the mails of the United States, by the steamships of the first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than one thousand tons, Government measurement, each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and the port of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, for a contract term of not more than ten years, to begin from the day of the first steamship of the said line shall leave the port of San Francisco with the mails for the Hawaiian Islands.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passage each way, between San Francisco and Honolulu, and a schedule of sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from and arrival at each port, should also accompany each bid; such schedule, however, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and to alteration by his order, from time to time, as the interests of the postal service may require.

The steamships offered for the service must be American steamships, of the first class in all respects, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all particulars to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved March 1, 1867, and must be accompanied by satisfactory testimonials, that the bidder or bidders and their guarantors are men of property and abundantly able to make good their tenders and guarantee. The bidder's name and residence and the name of each member of the firm when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposals; if an incorporated company, a copy of the charter of incorporation must also be annexed to the bills.

Proposals should be sent, sealed under cover, to the address of the Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C., superscribed "Foreign Mail Service," with the words "Mail Proposals, Foreign Mails" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received at this Department on or before the 10th day of July, 1867, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, No. 155 Fourth-st., corner of Third-av., New-York, until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, for the construction of the following-named works and materials, viz.:

Bridges and culverts on the line of the Harlem Branch, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue; Fourth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; Fifteenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Seventeenth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; Fifth-avenue, from Fourth-street to Forty-second street; Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; Fifth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets; Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Seventy-second-street, from University-place to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-eighth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; and Church-street, from Chambers to Canal streets. Also, crosswalks across West-street at Christopher-street, and sewers in Spec. 9 Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 10.) Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; (Spec. 11.) Second-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh streets; (Spec. 12.) Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 13.) Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 14.) Hamilton-place, between Edgecombe and Amsterdam streets; Commerce-street, between Barrow and Bedford streets; Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; Leroy-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Bedford-street; Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth-street and Hammond-street, and Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Mont-morency streets; (Spec. 15.) Cherry-street, between Montgomery and Jefferson streets, and Clinton, between Cherry and Madison streets; (Spec. 16.) between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets and Second and Fourth avenues; (Spec. 17.) Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and in Fourth-avenue; (Spec. 18.) Fifty-seventh-street, between East River and Third-avenue, and in Avenue A and Fifty-eighth-street; and (Spec. 19.) between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and between Avenue A and Fourth-avenue.

The plans for above works can be seen, and specifications for forms and bids obtained, on application at this office.—Office Croton Aqueduct Department, March 23, 1867.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOSEPH DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, LEAGUE ISLAND, March 8, 1867.—By order of the Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Repairs, sealed proposals for the removing or wrecking and recovering the property in the United States steamer *Powhatan*, sunk in the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., on the 16th of April, 1867, when they will be opened. The proposition for wrecking must state the proportion of the proceeds of the sales of what is to be paid to the wrecker, and the time in which it is to be expected will be completed, with the understanding, that in lieu of bonds and other security for the fulfillment of the agreement, the property recovered is to be retained by the hands of the Government until the whole of the wreck is recovered, to be sold from time to time, as may be deemed advantageous, the proceeds remaining in the hands of the Government until the whole of the wreck is recovered, when the balance will be paid over. In case of failing to prosecute the work with satisfactory diligence, or to complete it in due time, the Department reserves the right to annul the agreement and the property recovered will be forfeited to the Government.

For the purchase, as the case, the proposition must state the figure within which the wreck will be entirely removed. The money to be paid at once, and failing to have her removed in time, the vessel will be forfeited to the Government; the right will be reserved to reject all of the offers; and no agreement for wrecking will be awarded until the apparatus of the bidder has been examined and reported as sufficient for the purpose. Information can be obtained at this office, or the amount of weight of iron-

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Bremen, $100, gold, and cost of passenger. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, April 15.
CELLA, Capt. Blackmore, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. Bellhouse, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, May 25.

The elegant first-class iron steamship HELLESPONT will leave Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, April 6, at 9 o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock and the steamer will leave her dock at 8 o'clock precisely.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner...Saturday, April 27
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR...E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. T. Sumner...Saturday, June 22

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $4 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, cor. of Battery place, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,

From Antwerp.....SATURDAY, March 30
From New-York.....SATURDAY, April 13

taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75, $80 to $90
Steerage.....30 00
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....80 00
Steerage.....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For passage or freight apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

$155 GOLD TO PARIS AND RETURN.
REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES.
FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander,

having been thoroughly refitted with express reference to this service will leave New-York

April 27. May 25. July 9.

Taking first-class passengers only.

Passage in gold or its equivalent for April trip $155, $100, $120, according to size and location of room.

Return tickets at a reduction of $20 until August.

For full information and passage apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 24 Broadway, cor. New-York.
For freight to W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA.....April 3
TRIPOLI.....April 10

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 99 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of passage, first cabin, $130; steerage, $30—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $300 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mail:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....April 6
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....April 10
CITY OF LIVERPOOL.....SATURDAY.....April 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY.....April 17
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....April 20

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon. From Pier No. 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage to London.....$30
First Cabin to London.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....120 | Steerage to Paris.....45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Drafts issued from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND, Grace.....SATURDAY, April 6
VIRGINIA, Prowse.....SATURDAY, April 13
HELVETIA, Thompson.....SATURDAY, April 20
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis.....SATURDAY, April 27

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage to be brought persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $30, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 67 Broadway, for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

S. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Saturday, April 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

One experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. STOCUM, June 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....April 20 | SATURDAY.....May 18
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

COLUMBIA.....MASON.....THURSDAY, April 11
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, April 18
EAGLE.....GREEN.....THURSDAY, April 25
GARRISON SALLES, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES of goods per steamship HAVARIA from Hamburg, Jan. 31, and Southampton Jan. 23, (which respectfully put back to Southampton in distress) are hereby notified that the remainder of her cargo has been transhipped per steamship SAXONIA, now at this port. In order to facilitate delivery of cargo, they will call at the office of the undersigned, present their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.

LAWSON & WALKER,
Average Adjusters,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867. No. 62 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. G. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
HERMANN, Capt. BOHLEN,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on SATURDAY, April 6, at 9 A. M.

FOR BOOK OF PLANS AND PRICES apply to the Company's Agents, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

Taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen.

Passengers the first cabin, steerage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Children under 12 years, half price. Stewardess on board. Accommodations for ladies in second cabin, first cabin, $120; second cabin, $70.

Through tickets to Hamburg, $120 gold, $80 currency. Through tickets to Paris, $130 gold, $90 currency.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 2 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. SOWER, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, saves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Railroad and Steamboat connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
T. McCARTHY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 31, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. RING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Arcade.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MONTGOMERY,
will leave on SATURDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West-sts.
DAVID McGOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamships GEN. GRANT, Capt. C. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on TUESDAY, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow April 12.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, April 6.
MARYLAND, on SATURDAY, April 13.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 20.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green

MACHINERY.

TO OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM BOILERS.
GRAHAM'S COMPOSITION
FOR REMOVING DEPOSIT OR INCRUSTATION.

This composition so well and favorably known to engineers and others a few years since is again introduced by the undersigned. So thoroughly has it been tested that they are willing to guarantee its efficiency for the purpose intended. For further particulars, or a supply of the composition, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known. More than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

NOTICE.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—The Waterford Steam Engine Co. (late Troy, N. Y.) offer for sale, at their Waterford Foundry, 2 first-class Stationary Horizontal Engines, built in each cylinder and 4 foot stroke, in good running order, and in excellent condition, which will be sold low for cash, only having been run a few years. Also, 1 Vertical Engine, 12 inch cylinder and will be sold cheap for cash. The engines are now in daily use at the Arcade, and can be seen running every day by any one wishing to purchase. Possession will be given after returning. Apply or address the Chief of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, subject to approval of Navy Dept.

For sale also about 100 tons of Cast Iron Pipe, 10 inch and 6 inch.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 18, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 42 East River (foot of Burling-slip):

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—New ARTISAN, Capt. C. C. Young, and JOHN MESSENGER, Capt. Wm. Corwin, at 6 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. R. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867.

DAVID WILLIAMS, President.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META,
Capt. JOHN P. COMLIES.

Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 2, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, April 3, 2 P. M.
Thursday, 4th..... 3 P. M.	Friday, 5th..... 8 A. M.
Saturday, April 6, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 8, 8½ A. M.

APRIL—1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.

Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 2.....3 P. M.	Monday, April 1.....7 P. M.
Thursday, 4th.....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 3d.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 6th.....3½ P. M.	Friday, 5th.....8 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th.....10½ A. M.	Monday, 8th.....7½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GREAT REPUBLIC, foot of Fulton-slip, New-York, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton and Greenfield, Mass. Freight taken at low rates and freights. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second class $1 25.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., from their new and extensive wharf, Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Spring-st.

RAILROAD TIES.—STEAMBOAT D. R. MARTIN has resumed her trips and leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Atlantic-st.,) daily at 4 P. M. for Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay and Union Dock, Bayville.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 this and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7 A. M. Express train, via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Albany and Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Albany and Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Hudson with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached to Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with early trains for Montreal.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M., returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:15 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving Chatham at 4 P. M., and arriving at Hudson at 5:15 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 6:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 11:20 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry):

6 A. M.—Day Express, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
6:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
7:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
4:30 P. M.—Way Trains for Boiling Springs, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and 11 P. M.—Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.

Express trains run direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. HEDDEN, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 1, 1867.

Leave Hunter's ferry, New-York:

9 A. M. mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
2:30 P. M. Flushing Express train; and on Saturday nights for Hempstead.
4 P. M., for Greenport and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:45 A. M., 2 P. M., 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Also, at 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE MELBOURNE HOTEL,

St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Ireland. Proprietors, STOKES, JOLLY, COTTON & GOODMAN. This hotel, which is newly open to the public, has been erected on the foundation, on the newest and most improved principle, and will be found one of the most comfortable in the appointments in Europe. The situation of the hotel is the most delightful in the city, in full view of the river, and from each window a splendid view of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains is obtained, while it has the advantage of possessing the finest view of the venerable, large and beautifully-laid-out pleasure-grounds of the Green; as regards the railways, the situation is also more central than that of any other hotel in Dublin. The proprietors have spared no expense in the erection and furnishing of the hotel in all its departments; they embraced every improvement that art, skill and the command of modern appliances have adapted for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of visitors. The whole arrangements of the establishment will be under the immediate superintendence and management of Mr. Goodman, who has been long known in connection with the Railway Hotel, Kilkenny.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—"Keys' Stylographic Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REYES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 320 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
THE RUGGLES GEMS, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
ALSO, A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHOICE MODERN, BOUGHT IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 5th April, 1867,

AT THEIR ART GALLERIES,

No. 817 and 819 Broadway, (Between 11th and 12th-sts.,) commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, each day commencing at 7½ o'clock, with the entire collection, including

THE RUGGLES GEMS,

numbering about 120 of those well-known pictures, sold by order of the Executors of Mr. Ruggles.

ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, a valuable collection of MODERN and EUROPEAN and AMERICAN PAINTINGS, by the following and other artists:

A. Bierstadt, Gambino,
Bellows, Hall,
Carl Wahle, Gignoux,
Church, Colin Hoel,
Cropsey, De Haas,
Durand, Hart,
Dolphens, Hamilton,
De Dreux, Hennessy,
Diamond, of Paris; Hagborg,
Chalfant, of Paris; Hagborg,
Anken, of Paris; Fuchs,
Antigna, Gay,
Boisselinger, Thom,
Quartley, Vincent and others.

Also, a Portrait of GEN. U. S. GRANT, painted from life by LEUTZE.

They will be on exhibition at the above Galleries FREE, from MONDAY, 1st of April, and two evenings previous to sale.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MIRRORS,
Elegant Clocks, Bronzes, Oil Paintings,
at No. 36 West 34th-st.,

The residence of JOSEPH HERZFELD, Esq.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, the entire contents of the house, viz.:

Superb rosewood parlor furniture, etageres, Bohl cabinets, centre and side tables, very rich pier and mantel mirrors, elegant gilt cornices, superb Wilton, Lyons, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood Steinway piano, elegant bronze clocks and statuettes, several very valuable oil paintings, elegant black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and armoire; the finest hair mattresses and bedding.

ALSO,
all the elegant bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures, velvet and Brussels stair carpets, hall furniture, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

The above can be seen on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., by permit ONLY, which, with catalogues, may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty-st.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN,

THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 5, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

6 casks Smyrna Figs.
6 cases Smyrna Figs.
200 bales Cotton.
100 bags Walnuts.
25 cases Naples Macaroni.
100 cases Sardines.
2,000 Trade Dollars, new issue.
As it is o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River,
3,150 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
2,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo of brig *Master*, from Messina.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY, WEST GRAND AND HAST GRAND-STS., BY DIRECTION OF THOMAS NELSON, ESQ., REFEREE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

SOWERS—Premises No. 111.
HOUSE—Premises No. 113.
GRANT—Premises No. 115.
HART (ley—2 lots south side, 100 feet east of 4th-av.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I will sell at public sale, at the Custom House, in Burlington, in Vermont, on the 27 day of April, A. D., at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 20,100 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been condemned to me as forfeited to the United States.

Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned to the 30th day of April, 1867, at the same hour and place.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c. BELONGING TO A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

WILSON'S SALE STABLES, No. 40 and 42 West 27th-st., ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 20 West 13th-st., between Broadway and University place,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 107 5th-av., near Bleecker-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STATUARY, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

The property of a family leaving for Europe.

Full particulars hereafter.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 34 West 16th-st.,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 257 West 10th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

Edward A. Lawrence, Auctioneer.

BY E. A. LAWRENCE, OFFICE TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY.—Farmpark, and valuable water-power, mills, mill property and dwelling, at Flushing, Queens County, L. I., by order of the executors of William Hamilton, deceased. To be sold at public auction, in the Long Island Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following desirable property, viz.:

One grist mill, a well-built frame building, 37x38, four stories, with six run of stones; a saw-mill attached, 30x36, five stories, in perfect order, both doing a large and remunerative business; two large, convenient and well-built barns, one 60x36, the other 50x30; one handsome English basement dwelling and stable frame house, filled in, high, with wing, and sub-cellar. The mansion is a well-built two-story frame house, 36x42, with wing, in perfect order, both handsomely situated on Clinton-av., the healthiest and most desirable part of the village. Also, 25 very beautifully located building lots of various sizes fronting on Clinton and Myrtle avs.; also, 250 feet of the most valuable slips and dock property at Flushing, suitable to vessels of 300 tons.

The desirable location of this farm, mills, slips and dock property, together with its accessibility to the City, it being but six miles over a splendid avenue to Hunter's Point Ferry, with hourly trains over the Flushing Railroad, and to Fulton Ferry by steam communication daily to New-York, render it for distillery store-house or manufacturing purposes of any kind, unequaled in the vicinity of New-York.

Particular attention is also called to the houses and lots, they being in the most desirable, healthy and convenient part of that beautiful and thriving village.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES A. HAMILTON,
Executors.

For maps and further information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Room D, basement; M. W. HAMILTON, 59 Fremont-st.; CHARLES A. HAMILTON, on the premises.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

C. H. WATSON WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, April 6, at 11 o'clock, on the premises known as Peter Valk's Residence, situated between 8th and 9th-sts., 10th and 10½th-sts., by virtue of two chattel mortgages, the lease and buildings of the above pieces, together with the improvements, comprising cupboards, gas-fixtures, hydrant, water pipe, shooting gallery, bowling-alley, &c., &c.; also all the furniture contained in the adjoining hotel, viz.: Mirrors, carpets, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, gas chandeliers, mattresses, bedding, table linen, crockery, glassware, beer-pumps, stoves, ranges, heaters; also, one business wagon; the whole to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, the balance on the following days, as the respective mortgages, at the office of the attorney for the mortgagees, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Catalogues on morning of sale, at the premises.

HENRY L. FULLON, Attorney for Mortgagees,
No. 6 City Hall-place.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION OF PROPERTY ON PIKE AND WEST-STS. AND PIER ON NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF PIKE-ST., BY DIRECTION OF A. DEPAU.—By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Benj. D. Stillman, Esq., Referee.)

J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 13, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

PIKE-ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 57.
WEST-ST.—Three-story brick store, No. 25.
PIER AND BULKHEAD—No. 13 North River, opposite Albany-st.

For maps apply to the auctioneers.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

CABINET MAKERS' STOCK OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at No. 8 Murray-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large and varied stock of City-made work, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor suites of various kinds, rosewood and black-walnut chamber suites, library and dining-room suites, book-case, lounges, easy-chairs, &c. Catalogues at sale.

N. B.—GEORGE COOK gives his personal attention to the sale of furniture at the residences of owners or at his salesrooms, No. 8 Murray-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, WILLIAM M. WETMORE and JOSEPH L. and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by WILLIAM A. MACKEN, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of principal and the balance of interest due, unpaid and surrendered to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, by public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 20, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1854.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, January twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, January 25, 1855.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 23, 1855.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 25, 1855.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 24, 1855.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, June 27, 1855.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1855.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, November thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 29, 1856.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, July 24, 1856.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Oct. 23, 1856.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1856.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 26, 1857.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the sale of valuable water-power, mills, mill property and dwelling, at Flushing, Queens County, L. I., by order of the executors of William Hamilton, deceased, To be sold at public auction, in the Long Island Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following desirable property, viz.:

One grist m

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New-York Annual Conference of the M. E. Church.

Yesterday was the second day of the seventy-seventh session of the New-York Conference of the M. E. Church. Bishop R. S. JAMES occupied the chair. After opening services had been conducted by Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, the usual routine of reading and adopting minutes of previous session followed. The missionary anniversary was changed from Friday evening to Sunday afternoon. The temperance anniversary was changed from Monday to Friday evening.

Rev. G. D. TOWNSEND was substituted on Committee of Stewards in place of J. K. WARNER, and Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., was placed on Committee of Public Amusements in place of A. C. BOSS.

The Chairman on Temperance reported in part as follows:

Feeling incensed with feelings of intense regret and deep concern, that a bill is pending final action in our State Legislature, so modifying the metropolitan Excise Law as to seriously embarrass its enforcement and virtually destroy its efficiency and usefulness; and feeling as a religious body incumbent on us as a body, pledged by our faith, and well known antecedents to exert our utmost influence against any legislation that tends in the least to weaken or impair just and wholesome laws for the alarming abuses of the liquor traffic and its Sabbath desecrations, by any and every righteous means at our command; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed and commissioned to convey immediately to the Legislature at Albany the unanimous and emphatic remonstrance of the New-York Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, now in session against the passage of said bill, and to give such assurances to the friends of temperance there as may serve to strengthen them for unflinching resistance to the schemes of its enemies.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Revs. L. H. KING, DE LOSS LULL and WILLIAM C. SMITH were appointed the Committee to convey the above action to Albany.

Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, of the Central Presbyterian Church of this City, and Secretary of the National Temperance Publication Society, was introduced and addressed the Conference on the subject of temperance. He [illegible] the Conference that the bill [illegible] the Assembly it would be, to use the language or one of its members, "killed dead" in the Senate. The reverend gentleman then appeared as decidedly opposed to any repeal of the beneficent law.

Revs. THOMAS SUMEY, of the East Genesee Conference; BENJAMIN ST. OF the Erie Conference; JOHN SCALLEY, of Newark Conference; J. H. VINCENT, of Rock River Conference, and W. H. SCOFIELD, Esq., of Holstein Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

Mr. VINCENT addressed the Conference on the formation of normal classes, and regularly grading the Sunday-schools of the Church.

Rev. Mr. SIMPSON addressed the Conference on the wants, usefulness and promising success of a literary institution in Knoxville, Tenn.

W. H. SCOFIELD, Esq., delivered a similar address on the interests of Baker University, located at Baldwin City, Kansas.

Rev. Dr. R. S. FOSTER offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, We, the members of the New-York Conference, have heard that our esteemed brother JESSE T. PECK is likely to be appointed to a church in the bounds of another Conference, and as we can thus be deprived of his valuable services and the pleasure of his association with us, we desire to express our unabated affection for him, and assure him of our continued prayers for his prosperity and largest success.

Dr. PECK addressed the Conference in a most tender and eloquent manner, expressing his warmest sympathies and love for his associates, and hoping he may always be loved by his brethren. Rev. J. B. WAKELY also spoke to the resolution.

Rev. D. L. MARSH was excused from Church Extension Committee, and Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP was appointed in his place.

The Hon. Chancellor FERRIS, L. L. D., of the New-York University, and Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., of this City, were introduced to the Conference, and invited to a seat within the chancel.

The second question was taken up, and the following persons were continued on trial: David McCartney, Fletcher Hamlin, W. F. Brush, Angelo Ostander, John J. Dean, W. H. Mickle, Justice H. Loomis, Charles H. Reynolds, Peter D. Clark, John Keegan, David Phillips and George B. Clark.

The fourth question — Who are the Deacons? — was taken up and answered as follow: Albert H. Wyeth, C. S. Harrower, Jacob G. Shaler, Joseph C. Ackerby, John G. Oakley, A. H. Love, R. M. Roberts and Andrew R. Burrows.

Revs. HILLIARD, AYERS and VAN KLEECK, of the Newark Conference, were introduced.

The entire body rose to their feet on the introduction of a stranger.

The eleventh question was taken up—Were all the Preachers' Characters Examined? And all on the New-York District were passed.

ELBERT OSBORN was granted a superannuated relation.

Rev. J. B. WAKELY, presiding elder of the Poughkeepsie District, represented his district as follows:

The Poughkeepsie District has a fine geographical position. There are 61 church edifices upon it, some of them magnificent and some small; they are worth $340,000. There are 34 parsonages, worth over $80,000. Thirty-nine traveling ministers and twenty-five local preachers. There are over six thousand members. The past year has been one of harmony and success. 1. A new church was erected at Garrison; others were enlarged and rededicated—one at Poughquag and another at Poughkeepsie. One new church on Croton circuit and two others in process of erection. Several new church enterprises have been commenced—one at Strule Oaks and another at Newcastle. Several new parsonages have been secured; one at Lake Mahopac, another at Patterson, and one at Manvan, while $3,000 has been expended in improving the parsonage at Carmel. The Centenary meetings were of great interest, and the programme of the General Conference was carried out as far as practicable. The meetings were attended with great power and success. The collections were large. This district is to be the place where the Drew Theological Seminary is to be located; $50,000 has been given for a "School of the Prophets." It is to be at Carmel, on a beautiful hill overlooking the Lake Glenda. Dr. JOHN MCCLINTOCK is to be its President. Revivals of religion have taken place at Brewster's, Thellyton and other places. It has been a year of great peace and prosperity.

The report of the Wesleyan University was presented and referred to the Educational Committee.

Rev. A. HUNT and E. S. OSBON were appointed Finance Committee for publication of minutes. The different committees were ordered to present duplicate copies of reports to the Committee on Minutes.

Conference adjourned with doxology, and benediction by Rev. JARVIS Z. NICHOLS.

EVENING SESSION.

The New-York Educational Society held its fifth anniversary.

Rev. ALONZO PEACK, President of the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, conducted the opening religious exercises. Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, Secretary of the Society, read the annual report. Six hundred and fifty dollars had been raised and expended upon beneficiaries, some of them in the Institute at Concord, and the others in the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn.

Rev. J. E. COOKMAN was the first speaker of the evening, who began his address with a reference to his sainted father, who, fifty years ago, he said, had expressed himself grateful for the privilege of living in the middle of the nineteenth century. So the speaker declared it was the high hour of noon in which it was a privilege to live. The whole focal light of sixteen centuries of science and literature and religion is pouring its rays upon us; so that there is nothing so noble as a man. The unity of Italy, the triumphs of Prussia, the labors and successes of JOHN BRIGHT, the scenes transpiring on the Island of Crete, were all marshaled into reasons, to show that it was the hour of noon. Therefore, to meet the emergencies of the hour, we must educate the young men of the day for their work.

Rev. HENRY J. FOX, D. D., delivered a pointed, witty and instructive address, insisting upon the necessity of taking care of the education of the young men of the Church. He paid a proper tribute to DANIEL DREW, for his liberal gift in the endowment of the Drew Institute.

Rev. Dr. R. S. FOSTER was the last speaker, who, in a brief manner, gave the climacteric of the evening services.

Board of Health.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, Mr. SCHULTZ, President, in the chair.

The usual weekly report of the Sanitary Superintendent, setting forth the amount of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board, was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from one of the Sanitary Inspectors, informing the Board that at the Collins Hotel there was a number of destitute Texans on their way to Brazil, who, having lost everything in a shipwreck, were at the mercy of the world. The document was referred to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

The sum of $5,000 was ordered to be paid for the use of the premises which were adopted as a cholera hospital in Brooklyn last Summer.

In answer to the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Board, directing the Sanitary Superintendent and Registrar of Vital Statistics to report any irregularities on the part of the Coroners in the District, known to have taken place since the organization of the Board, a report was received which was referred to the counsel for the Board to examine and report upon at the next meeting.

The President presented a communication from the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York, accompanied by the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, This Society has heard with surprise and indignation the statements of Prof. WILLARD PARKER, M. D., at the recent meeting of the Allopathic State Medical Society, as reported in daily papers, in defense of the course pursued by the Metropolitan Health Board (of which he is a member) toward the homeopathic physicians of this Sanitary District—statements so entirely at variance with the facts as to be contradicted, if uncontradicted, to injure the homeopathic doctors in the public estimation—that this Society feels called upon emphatically to declare those statements to be without foundation in fact, and to place the stamp of reprobation on this latest attempt to extenuate the gratuitous assertions and injustice of the Board of Health; therefore,

Resolved, That the assertions of Prof. PARKER to the effect that the Metropolitan Health Board had offered fair and reasonable concessions to the homeopathists who offered their services in the treatment of cholera, and especially that they, the homeopathists, had been challenged to a fair trial of their treatment in genuine cases of cholera, from which challenge they are asserted to have ignobly shrunk, are utter'y untrue; that, on the contrary, the urgent and persistent appeals made by them through various societies and Committees, and by memorials, petitions and personal applications, to have the charge of even one of the six proposed hospitals (subject, of course, to the inspection, at all times, of the Board of Health) were unceremoniously refused; and that the meagre concession of a few beds in the Five Points and Bat ery Hospitals, which was finally granted, was coupled with such conditions, restrictions and imputations as necessary to preclude its acceptance, as has been fully set forth and published in the report of the Cholera Committee of this Society in [illegible] 1866.

Resolved, That the homeopathic physicians of this City and District, having [illegible] the Commissioners of Health, to take their full share of labor and responsibility in the care and treatment of the sick in the City, [illegible] only a fair opportunity, under the [illegible] direction, it is confidently believed that they will prove themselves to be the possessors of such methods in the cholera or any other epidemic, but that they will never consent to tolerate the proscription and ostracism under which their practitioners and themselves have labored in the past, in a prostitution of official patronage and power to partisan purposes which calls for public reprobation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be made by the Secretary of the State, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the House and President of the Board of Health.

GEO. E. BELCHER, M. D., President.

HENRY M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1867.

Mr. STRONE charged that the statement contained in the resolutions relative to the conduct of the Sanitary Committee was false throughout, and so far as Dr. PARKER'S deliverances at Albany were concerned the Board had nothing to do.

Dr. CHASE said it was beneath the dignity of gentlemen to discuss such a disconsolate and insolent communication, and he moved that it be sent back to the body from whence it came.

Mr. BERGEN moved to lay it on the table.

Dr. STRONE desired to know if the Board was prepared to accept such a document and to hold it, and thereby show a want of confidence in the Sanitary Committee?

The President said he had every confidence in the Sanitary Committee, but he did think that the homeopathists had not been treated with all the courtesy in the world, and that some things in the communication were correct.

Dr. STRONE said that no complaint of the kind was made at the time, and the statements said to have been garbled were not garbled nor forged, and the best proof was that they had been adopted by Dr. PARKER, a homeopathic physician, in his book recently published, in which it was admitted that the homeopathists yet needed a remedy for cases of the extreme character of epedemic diseases such as cholera did.

Dr. BOSWORTH do not see why such a document should lie on the table of the Board. It set out by assailing Dr. PARKER, an individual member of the Board, for something said outside of that body on his own responsibility. The Board had nothing to do with what Dr. PARKER or anybody else said in any convention outside. He did not think the resolutions were couched in very respectful language, and he deemed it their duty to send them back.

The motion to return the communication and resolutions was adopted.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. The chair was taken by Mr. WM. E. DODGE. The attendance was not large, notwithstanding the fact that the important resolutions calling for resumption of specie payments, referred from the last meeting, were to come up for consideration, and rejection or adoption.

This matter, after the usual preliminary business, being next in order, Mr. CONKLING rose to propose the adoption of the memorial, as follows:

Whereas, The establishment, maintenance and universal recognition of a universal standard and measure of value have long and justly been deemed essential to the growth and development of industry, and the sure and steadfast propriety of trade and commerce; and,

Whereas, Our national departure from such standard was only dictated and excused by the exigencies and imperative necessities of a gigantic and most costly struggle for the preservation of our national integrity; and,

Whereas, Powerful interests are now striving to perpetuate the qualified national insolvency, thus recognised and legalized, for reasons wholly unconnected with any pretense or alleged inability of the Government to resume specie payment; therefore,

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Chamber it is the clear, imperative dictate of public interest and national honor, that the Federal Government shall, at the earliest possible day, resume the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all its obligations payable on demand or from time to time falling due.

Mr. CONKLING read a letter from HORACE C. CAREY, the political economist, in which he differed materially with the views represented in the memorial.

Ex-Mayor OPDYKE objected to the wording of a portion of the preamble and resolutions and offered a substitute or amendment. He said that he believed that the memorial if passed in the original form would have a disastrous effect, as emanating from the Chamber of Commerce importance would necessarily be attached to it as an expression of the opinion of the merchants of New-York. He said that the memorial had already received some attention at Washington, where he believed the purpose of the gentleman who offered it was not clearly understood; as it was concluded that it was his object to urge upon the Government immediate resumption of specie payment.

Mr. CONKLING called attention to the wording of the resolution where the demand was made that the return be upon the *earliest possible day*. The phrase "qualified insolvency," to which Mr. OPDYKE strongly objected, he defended at some length, on the ground of its simple truthfulness. He then proceeded to define the powers now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, and to criticise his use of them, characterizing the irredeemable paper system as the most infamous scheme ever devised to add to the revenues of the rich at the expense of the poor. The country he said had been flung into an abyss of confusion and insolvency which would be a fearful warning to nations in the future. He wished to know when, if not now, we were to return to specie payments with $114,000,000 of gold in the Treasury. In his opinion, even at the close of the war, specie payment might have been resumed. The gentleman went on at some length to show that the return to specie payments should be delayed no longer, that it had been already delayed too long, and urged the adoption of his resolutions, saying for them that they were drawn up with care and in a guarded manner.

Gen. F. M. WINTHROP arose, and in an earnest and exceedingly energetic speech opposed the resolutions. He said that it was untrue to say that the country was in a state of "qualified insolvency." He referred to the condition of the country financially at the close of the war, when New-York merchants alone saved the Government from bankruptcy, and compared that position with the present one, with $114,000,000 in the Treasury, and the wholesome exercise of a system which daily strengthen the financial credit of the country at home and abroad. We asked them were they willing, as members of the Chamber of Commerce, to confess, in the words of the resolutions, that the nation was in a condition of qualified insolvency. We asked them, in God's name, to repudiate all such action.

Ex-Mayor OPDYKE followed in support of his amendment, and stated the memorial, in its present form, if acted upon by Government, could not fail to create a financial revolution.

The resolutions in the amended form, as follows, were then put and carried.

The resolutions as amended and adopted:

Whereas, The establishment, maintenance, and universal recognition of a universal standard and measure of value have long and justly been deemed essential to the growth and development of industry and the sure and steadfast prosperity of trade and commerce; and

Whereas, Our national departure from such standard was only dictated and excused by the exigencies and imperative necessities of a gigantic and most costly struggle for the preservation of our national integrity; and,

Whereas, Powerful interests are striving to perpetuate the existing depreciation of the currency, by opposing the policy of contraction, through which alone the Government and the banks can return to specie payments; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Chamber it is the dictate of public interest and national honor, that the Federal Treasury should cautiously but steadfastly adhere to the policy of contraction in so far as it can be done without adversely affecting the business and industrial interests of the country.

A letter from Secretary SEWARD was then read, with several other communications with reference to the erection of lighthouses at the entrances of the Caribbean Sea.

The matter of wharves and piers, for some time under consideration, was again brought up, and after some conversation thereupon the following action was taken:

Resolved, That a special committee of seven be appointed to report the names of gentlemen to be recommended to the Government as members of the Special Commission on this matter.

The chair appointed a committee.

Resolutions setting forth the necessity for a Nautical School, where the science of navigation would be taught, and students duly qualified as shipmasters, were read and approved.

Other communications, less important in character, were read, after which the Chamber adjourned.

The Regular Central Union Republican Committee.

A meeting of the members of the Regular Central Union Republican Committee was held last evening at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH in the chair.

After roll-call and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which were declared approved, the Executive Committee reported that the proposition contained in a communication which they had addressed to the Radical General Committee of Argus Hall, favoring a Union with them in the coming election for Delegates to the Syracuse Convention, was last evening rejected by that Committee after a most ungentlemanly line of debate.

The report was, on motion, received, whereupon Mr. JAMES EELLY offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Executive Committee of the Regular Union Republican General Committee in addressing a communication to the organization meeting at Argus Hall, recommending measures for a cordial cooperation of our Union citizens in the coming Constitutional Convention.

Resolved, That we deem it quite unnecessary to call public attention to the contrast between the respectful character of our communication and the remarkable language employed in the debate upon its reception by our late seceding associates.

Resolved, That having tendered in vain the right hand of fellowship to those with whom we labored in the Republican Party, and with whom we cooperated to save the nation in the late National struggle, we are now left the single duty of consecrating our efforts and the best energies of our organization to the success of our citizens as delegates to the Convention; therefore

Resolved, That a call be issued in accordance with the usages of our organization, for the election of delegates to Conventions of the several Senatorial Districts for the choice of members of the Constitutional Convention.

Resolved, That the various Union District Associations of this City be requested to meet on Tuesday, 9th inst., from 7:30 to 9 o'clock P. M., at their several headquarters, to elect three delegates from each Assembly District to form Senatorial District Conventions; said Conventions to meet on Monday evening, the 15th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, to nominate four delegates from each Senatorial District to the Convention to revise the State Constitution.

Resolved, That the places of meeting of said Senatorial District Conventions be as follows, viz: Fourth Senatorial District, Fifth Ward Hotel; Fifth Senatorial District, Rank's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street; Sixth Senatorial District, No. 7th Monday; Seventh Senatorial District, No. 435 Fourth-avenue; Eighth Senatorial District, Abel's Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues. The Chairman of each District Association shall appoint three inspectors for such Preliminary election, and the same shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations heretofore governing our primary elections.

After some extended remarks upon the motion of the Rev. Robert Connolly, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Finance Committee reported that they had engaged the room corner Broadway and Twenty-third-street, for the use of the General Committee for the ensuing year. This action was, upon motion, ratified by the meeting.

The Chairman then announced the following-named gentlemen as Finance Committee for the coming year: JAMES KELLY, ADRIAN WHEELBARGER, ROBERT NOYES, Frankfort G. WAGNER, BERKEMAN SHOTS, JAMES H. BARNEY, THOMAS B. ASTEN.

The meeting then adjourned.

Probable Fatal Affray — Ante-Mortem Examination by the Coroner.

On Saturday evening last, a gang of sidewalk loungers, who had collected on the corner of Elizabeth and Hester streets, became quarrelsome and a fight ensued, during which ANTHONY MANN drew a dirk-knife and stabbed CORNELIUS S. CARLAND in the left side, inflicting a dangerous wound. Proper medical aid was summoned, and the wounded man was removed to his father's residence, No. 211 Lewis-street. Soon after the occurrence MANN was arrested but was allowed to furnish bail by Justice SHANDLEY.

Yesterday morning, Coroner WILDEY was notified that young CARLAND (who is a son of Officer CARLAND, of the Eleventh Ward Police) was much worse, and he accordingly ordered the rearrest of MANN, and proceeded to take the *ante-mortem* statement of the victim. From this statement it would appear that CARLAND was standing on the corner with some of his friends, and MANN stood a few paces off talking to a woman who was leaning on a rail. While MANN was so engaged CARLAND asked the others to come home, and as he did so MANN stepped up and asked HUGH J. CARLAND, a brother of the wounded man, if they were talking about him. One of the crowd, named JAMES FARLEY, replied in the negative, which impelled MANN to make the usual boast of a rowdy, to the effect that he "could whip any one in the crowd." MANN then went back and spoke to the woman, when several of his friends came up and inquired what the trouble was. A row followed, and MANN struck CARLAND in the face, and, following him into the middle of the street, stabbed him, as already stated. The wounded man then went into the drug-store corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, and, after having the wound dressed, went home. The brother HUGH was also examined, and he corroborated his brother's testimony in every particular.

On the case being committed to the jury they rendered a verdict to the effect that STEPHEN S. CARLAND came to his wounds at the hands of ANTHONY MANN. The prisoner was accordingly held by the Coroner, and committed to the Tombs to await the result of the wound inflicted by him. MANN is a native of this City, aged 20 years, and resides at No. 68 Division-street. CARLAND is 21 years of age.

CARLAND died at an early hour last evening.

Excise Board.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

Twenty-two cases were heard by the Board, which resulted in the revoking of seven licenses for the violation of the law.

Superintendent KENNEDY presented complaints against the following-named liquor-dealers for violations of the law, and prayed that they might be proceeded against:

Patrick Anderson, No. 102 Washington-street; Thomas Sinnott, No. 119 Charlton-street; Deidrick Burtlend, No. 16 West-street; Hugh Murray, No. 553 Eleventh-avenue; Patrick Delany, No. 643 Eleventh-avenue; Henry Reges, Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets; Frederick Graner, Seventh-avenue, near Fifty-seventh-street; William Bittinger, Seventh-avenue and Fifty-second-street; Daniel Fallen, No. 407 First-avenue; Philip Ahearn, No. 308 Avenue A; Geo. Tuckschwarit, No. 305 Fifth-street; Jacob Hanber, No. 170 East Eleventh-street; John Meridan, No. 128 Avenue A; Edward Hare, No. 106 Avenue A; Owen McMahon, No. 97 East Eleventh-street; Albert Diers, No. 104 Bowery; Frederick Huner, No. 6 South-street; Patrick H. Murry, No. 96 Broad-street; Edward Lawler, No. 217 Lewis-street; Peter McCabe, No. 223 Sixth-street; Pius Buchner, No. 93 Allen-street; Patrick Anderson, No. 719 Washington-street; Patrick Mullen, No. 107 Bayard-street; Wm. F. Watson, No. 105 Bayard-street; Frederick Schneider, No. 25 Vandewater-street; Bernard Geir, No. 86 Frankfort-street; Peter Bosh, No. 85 Greenwich-street; John Harrington, No. 17 West-street; Emil Bush, No. 107 Rivington-street; A. Pribbe, No. 270 Stanton-street; Ferdinand Winthorst, Flatbush.

Narrow Escape at a School Exhibition.

At the annual Public School exhibition at the Methodist Church, Port Washington, Long Island, on Wednesday last, the children and their friends in attendance had a narrow escape from fearful death to some and injury to many. The church was filled to overflowing, and at the close of the interesting exercises, before the audience had left and while the school was still seated on the stage, two large kerosene lamps by accident were overturned and broken. The oil instantaneously took fire and at once wrapt a good portion of the stage in flames, together with the flags used in the decoration. The danger was imminent since the fire was among the scholars, and to add to the danger, the girls were dressed in clothing of light material. The panic among the pupils as well as the audience was very great, the doors becoming blocked, the scholars and many in the audience had to be taken from the windows. Fortunately no lives were lost. The teachers and pupils escaped without serious injury, although a number were badly bruised by the falling of the timbers used in the erection of the stage. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done to the church.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Officer KOERNER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested THOS. CARRODUS, yesterday, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 126 Greenwich-street, in the basement, the resort of disreputable characters of both sexes. On being arraigned before the Court, CARRODUS was held for trial and allowed to procure bail.... Officer DUNCHEON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, also arrested JOHN GRANT on a similar charge, his house being the basement of No. 151 Washington-street. An additional charge of violating the Excise Law was made against the prisoner, and he was held to bail for trial on both accusations. Four abandoned women, who were arrested at the above-mentioned places, were committed for examination.

LARCENY BY A SERVANT.

One of the Sixth Ward Police arrested CATHARINE MANNING, yesterday, on the charge of having robbed her employer, MRS. M. MCGUIRE, who dwells in the White-street Dispensary Building, of three silk dresses and other articles of wearing apparel, valued at $150. When arrested the prisoner had one of the stolen dresses on her person, and upon that evidence she was held for trial by the presiding magistrate. CATHARINE has since given information which will lead to the recovery of the remainder of the property.

ROBBED HIS ROOM-MATE.

OSCAR CRANE and THOMAS KING boarded together at No. 111 East Thirty-second-street, up to the 15th ult., and on that day CRANE disappeared from the premises, taking with two complete suits belonging to his room-mate. Nothing more was heard or seen of the thief until Wednesday evening, when KING, who had been acting as his own detective, encountered CRANE in Broadway, and incontinently collared that individual. CRANE at first strenuously denied the theft, but was induced at length to confess that he and another man had committed the robbery, and had sold the proceeds at one of the numerous second-hand clothing-shops in Baxter-street. KING accompanied the accused to the shop designated, but failed to find his property. He accordingly handed the confessed thief over to Officer BYRNE, of the Sixth Precinct. Yesterday CRANE was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He is only 18 years of age.

THREE-CARD MONTE.

An unknown man, accosted by OLIN, of No. 13 Monroe-street, yesterday morning, and induced him to enter No. 154 South-street, where the latter found GEORGE WILMOT. OLIN was then persuaded to stake money on the notorious swindling game known as three-card monte, by which means WILMOT succeeded in cheating his victim of $60. Finding that he had been swindled, OLIN caused WILMOT'S arrest by Officer BYRNE, of the Fourth Precinct, and the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate during the afternoon session. As the evidence was conclusive, WILMOT was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THE MERITS FALSE PRETENCE CASE.

In our columns yesterday, under this head, appeared the details of a swindling transaction in which Mr. HENRY PERRIS, [illegible]ver, of Nos. 223 and 225 Tenth-avenue, appeared as complainant against an old man named HENRY HERTZ, who, he alleges, came to his place of business in June last, and representing himself as a committee from the Liquor Dealers' Association, asked for and received a contribution of $10 toward a fund which was being raised to test the legality of the Liquor Law in the Courts. Subsequently, Mr. PERRIS ascertained that these representations were false, and hence the arrest. Yesterday, three additional complaints similar to the above were made by other parties. A charge of forgery was also preferred against HERTZ by Mr. EDWARD T. CHENEVARIAN, tea and coffee dealer, at No. 1 Chambers-street, who alleges that on the 17th of November last the accused came to his place, and, purchasing a pound of coffee for forty cents, tendered a check upon the Broadway Bank, purporting to be drawn by E. HOSENCHILDS, which was received and $19 60 change returned. When the check was presented at the Bank payment was refused by the Cashier, on the ground that there was not enough of the Corporation funds to the credit of the alleged drawer to cover the check. HERTZ was held for trial upon each of these charges.

VIOLATING A HEALTH ORDINANCE.

WILLIAM H. RYER and CHARLES KREBEL were arrested for keeping a slaughter-house in East Twenty-eighth-street, near First-avenue, without the proper permit from the Board of Health. The accused were committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

VALENTINE LONG, liquor-dealer, at No. 70 Avenue D, was arraigned for alleged violation of the Excise Law. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $100 to answer.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A man named FRANCIS VOCK was arrested by Officer COBB, of the Thirteenth Precinct, upon the charge of cruelly beating a horse which he was driving through Grand-street. The animal was so severely wounded that it fell exhausted in the street. The driver was held for trial in default of bail.

YORKVILLE COURT—LEWVITH, JUSTICE.

MARRIAGE IN COURT.

The only case of importance that occupied the attention of the Yorkville Court yesterday up to the hour of 3:30 o'clock, was one in which a young lady of prepossessing appearance, arraigned a former lover upon the charge of seduction, which, as she alleged, took place under a solemn promise of marriage. The defendant, like the fair one who brought the charge against him, was of very genteel appearance and very respectably connected. The parents of both the parties were in Court, and seemed to feel very deeply the unhappy situation of affairs. After a lengthy examination, it was agreed that a fatherly agent of the contract was to be pasted between the prisoner, and, accordingly, "the twain were made one" by the Magistrate. The engagement was sealed with many kisses, and the couple left the presence of the Justice, promising to forget the past and endeavor to live happily in coming time.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—JOHN DERRY and DANIEL KEENAN, brothers-in-law, quarreled on Wednesday night at the residence of the former, No. 142 East Forty-second-street, about some domestic matters. During the affray DERRY was stabbed in the left eye by his opponent, who then escaped. DERRY was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. It is feared he will lose the use of his eye.... About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning DANIEL MCGRAW, of No. 28 Madison-street, was stabbed in the thigh with a pocket-knife in the hands of GEORGE A. GILBERT, a resident of Boston, but temporarily stopping at the Atlantic Hotel, in the New-Bowery. It appears that a man named MICHAEL RILEY quarreled with GILBERT on Wednesday night at the hotel, and yesterday morning MCGRAW accompanied RILEY to GILBERT'S hotel and there attacked the Bostonian. It was in defending himself from this combined attack that GILBERT drew the knife and inflicted the stab. MCGRAW was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and GILBERT surrendered himself to officer FLINT, of the Fourth Precinct Police. He was subsequently admitted to bail by Justice DOWLING to await the result of the wounded.... ADOLPH GRIMLING was found lying on the sidewalk in Sixth-avenue by Officer BEVERIDGE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, bleeding profusely from a slung-shot wound on the head, which had been inflicted by some unknown man. GRIMLING, who is a native of Germany and 35 years of age, was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE NEW-YORK FRIENDS AND THE FREEDMEN.—A fair for the freedmen, under the auspices of members of the Society of Friends, will open Monday next at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. The Society has now in its employ nineteen teachers, who are located in various parts of the South, and is perhaps doing as effective a work as any organization of equal extent. Large supplies of food and clothing have been forwarded and distributed through their agents in localities where the demands were most urgent. The outlay necessary for the support and continuance of this enterprise, in which is involved both the moral and physical elevation of the colored race, has been large, and induces this association to resort to a fair as one means of meeting its increasing need. A large number of useful and ornamental articles will be offered for sale at reasonable rates. A children's department is attached to the fair, wherein a variety of entertainments will be provided. During the past five years from $13,000 to $40,000 has annually been distributed in this charitable work by the members of the New-York Society of Friends.

REDEEMING A PROMISE.—During the progress of the war for the Union, the men who enlisted as volunteers were promised, by resolutions at meetings and by individuals, that if they were spared to return they and their families should not be allowed to see want. Although for some time past the cases of the Union soldiers seemed to have been lost sight of, it now does appear as if there was a disposition to redeem the promises made during the dark days of the Republic. The best evidence of that is the following: MARIANA B. MARSH, Treasurer of the Ladies' Union Relief Association for the care of disabled Union soldiers and soldiers' families, acknowledges the receipt of contributions, up to April 2, amounting to $191.

ARREST OF THIEVES.—Detective EUSTACE arrested MARY MILLER and LIZZY SMITH, both well-known shoplifters, whom he found in Broadway with two pieces of dress goods in their possession. As yet no owner has been discovered for the stolen property.... Special Detective BROPHY, of the Third Precinct, saw CHARLES GARDNER, S. M. SMITH and PHILIP STARR, whose ages range from 17 to 19 years, endeavoring to pick the pockets of pedestrians on the corner of Barclay-street and Broadway. These boys were arrested and photographed at the Police Headquarters for future reference. There being no complaint against them, they were discharged.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—Last evening, at about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the hotel and restaurant of THEODORE FOX & BRO., No. 195 Washington-street. The flames were first discovered in a bedroom on the top floor, where they originated from the carelessness of a lodger, who dropped a lighted candle upon the bed. The firemen were soon on hand, and quickly extinguished the flames. The total loss will probably amount to about $2,500, principally by water. PENNEY & JOHNSON, occupants of the store No. 282 Fulton-street, sustained a loss upon their stock of about $600, all by water. The entire loss is said to be fully covered by insurance.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Institute took place last night, Mr. D. S. GREGORY in the chair. Seventeen new members were elected. The Trustees recommended that when $200,000 shall have been subscribed for the erection of the new building for the Institute, that the subscriptions shall be called in, and the erection of the building commenced. Subscriptions to the amount of $1500 to constitute a life member. The recommendation was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CHARITY BALL.—The net proceeds of the Charity Ball of last month amounted to $32,633 89, and this amount has been handed over to the Treasurer of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. This institution, now free from all incumbrances, has in its treasury the sum of $37,000 invested in United States bonds. It is proposed by the managers to use $30,000 to erect additional buildings, trebling the present accommodations, and thus affording sufficient room for five hundred patients and children.

FIRE AT FORT WASHINGTON.—At 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening Officer ARCHER, of the Thirty-second Precinct, discovered that the woods near Fort Washington, near the residence of Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, were on fire. Officers ARCHER and MAN extinguished the flames, with the assistance of some laborers. The fire was caused by a spark from a passing locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad.

BITTEN BY A RABID DOG.—Yesterday morning a boy named JOHN MILLER, aged 11 years, was bitten in the face by a rabid dog, the animal's teeth tearing away the entire cheek and leaving the jawbone exposed. The sufferer was carried to his home at No. 223 West Thirty-seventh-street, and medical aid summoned. The dog belongs to PETER SMITH, of No. 337 West Thirty-seventh-street, in front of whose premises the boy was bitten.

FATAL RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 6 o'clock, an unknown man, 50 years of age, supposed to be a German, was run over and instantly killed, by a horse and wagon which was being driven by a man named MICHAEL SLOAN. The accident was caused by a block of wood becoming loose, which got his hay, and has still black whiskers. The driver was arrested by an officer of the Twenty-fifth Precinct Police. An inquest will be held to-day.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—The arrival of the *Great Eastern* is now expected daily. She will anchor in the North River, nearly opposite Canal-street. During her stay passengers and visitors will be carried to and fro by a tug. Inspection and examination will be permitted to the public for a few days prior to her sailing for Brest.

STABBING CASE.—Last evening a man named WILLIAM DOUGLASS was cut with a knife in the hands of THOMAS PERRY. It is said that the stabbing was without any provocation whatever. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. His assailant was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Police Station-house.

THE MEDITERRANEAN EXCURSION.—The promoters of the proposed Mediterranean excursion have engaged from Messrs. LEARY their beautiful side-wheel steamer Queen City for the trip. The necessary repairs and fittings have been begun.

SERIOUS FALL.—At about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a German named HENRY T. LENVILLE, residing at No. 128 West Thirty-fifth-street, fell on Broadway and dislocated his shoulder. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

NEW-JERSEY.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—$100,000 ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon a couple of Government detective officers arrested a man named JAMES BRADFORD, alias "Pepper Joe," in Market-street, Newark, on a charge of having stolen over $100,000 from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, some two years ago. The accused, it is stated, has resided in Newark the past year, and is the owner of real estate there. He was taken to the Station-house, followed by several of his acquaintances who were with him at the time of his arrest, and who claimed that the officers had taken the wrong man. While in the Police-station one of the officers took out a photograph, when the accused admitted that he was the person known as "Pepper Joe." He is said to be one of the most expert burglars and shop-lifters in the country. The officers left for Washington with their prisoner, in the early evening train.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—A little German girl residing in Canal-street, Newark, while picking up chips in a lumber-yard, had both legs fractured in consequence of a pile of lumber having been blown over on her by the high wind.... A push in Mount Holly lifted the horse the other day by striking him a blow on the head with [illegible] fist.... The firm of MR. JAMES H. BEAR, of the well-known firm of BOOTH & BEAR, liquor dealers in New-York, occurred at his residence in Hoboken, on Monday, of pneumonia.... In New-Brunswick, the Republicans have nominated Abraham Stronge for Mayor, and the Democrats James Lenich. Mayor Warner has been renominated by the Fellowes Democrats, and in Trenton Andrew Kopp is the Democratic nominee.... It is proposed by Mr. Freeman Jessup, of Newark, to inclose the cemetery of the Forest Hill Cemetery Company, which has ever yet been put up